

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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9 March 1979

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRY MINISTERS MEET IN INDIA 5-7 MARCH

OW081609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--The industry ministers of 26 Commonwealth countries met for the first time in Bangalore, India, from March 5 to 7 to examine problems facing various developing countries and suggest measures for accelerating their industrialisation, according to a report from New Delhi.

The meeting formulated an action programme on industrial cooperation and decided on setting up an industrial development unit to give effect to the action programme. A working group was to be set up to examine further the move to set up a Commonwealth venture capital company to aid small projects in developing countries.

A communique adopted at the end of the meeting reiterated the concern expressed by the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting in Montreal on the rising trend in protectionism and its dangers for the world economy. It recognised the need for a reduction of barriers against exports of manufactured and agriculture goods of developing countries.

PRC OFFICIAL CONFIRMS BID TO REJOIN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

OW080625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Lausanne, 8 Mar (KYODO)--China applied last month to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for its return to the IOC, a Chinese olympic official said Wednesday night.

Ho Chenkuo, senior official of the National Olympic Committee of China, made the disclosure when he met with Tsuyoshi Miyakawa, permanent member of the Japan Olympic Committee. He said the written application said China would deal with Taiwan as an internal affair without calling for purge of Taiwan from IOC.

BRIEFS

FAO FISH-RAISING COURSES--Beijing, 22 Feb--China has trained 60 technicians in freshwater fish culture at four intensive courses run for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Another course is to begin soon. Technicians attending previous courses came from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other Third World countries. Classes are held in the village of Fangeun on the outskirts of Guangzhou, south China and the teaching staff includes Professor Zhong Lin, an originator of artificial incubation of black carp, grass carp and silver carp fry. China is now preparing to set up a new training class in Jiangsu Province for the UN Development Program and students will be enrolled in 1980. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW]

FOREIGN STUDENTS' INDUSTRIAL TRAINING--A PRC diesel engine operation and maintenance training class for students from eight countries began on 18 November 1978 and ended on 21 February 1979. The training class was held at the Shanghai diesel engine plant. Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria and Tanzania each sent one student. Yu Ming, vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, gave a graduation dinner on 22 February for these students. The training class was jointly sponsored by the PRC and the UN Industrial Development Organization. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW]

UNITED STATES

USS CONSTELLATION DEPLOYED TO PERSIAN GULF AREA

OW081558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--The 80,000-ton U.S. supercarrier "Constellation" yesterday left the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines for the Arabian Sea and the gulf, according to reports from Washington.

The Pentagon announced that it will take the carrier task force, which is made up of the "Constellation," an oil-replenishment ship, a cruiser and a destroyer, 10 to 14 days to make the voyage to waters near the Arabian Peninsula. The "Constellation" has a crew of more than 5,000 and carries about 80 planes, including fighters, bombers, anti-submarine warfare planes and helicopters. Pentagon officials declined to discuss how long the carrier task force will remain in the Middle East waters.

A UPI dispatch says that the United States has sent the supercarrier "Constellation" to the Middle East to demonstrate its concern over the border fighting between North and South Yemen and the security of the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula.

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN VOICES CONCERN OVER YEMEN

OW081712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--The stability and security of the Persian Gulf region is "a matter of vital U.S. interest" and "this has been conveyed to the Soviets," said U.S. State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter on March 6, according to reports from Washington.

Carter said that the United States has voiced its concern to Moscow over the escalation of the conflict between the two Yemens and hoped that the Soviet Union "counsel moderation and a peaceful resolution to this problem." He noted that the buildup of military supplies from the Soviet Union to South Yemen has been a matter of months. Saudi Arabia has the right to use U.S.-supplied military equipment in the "defense of the Government of North Yemen," he added.

Following the U.S. Government's announcement last week of speeding up the delivery of defensive arms for North Yemen, the carrier Constellation has left Subic Bay in the Philippines for the Persian Gulf. At the same time, the U.S. Government intended to dispatch F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia for the second time this year to free Saudi Arabian aircraft to support North Yemen. During upheavals in Iran last January, the United States sent a dozen F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia on a mission.

In an article commenting on the actions taken by the U.S. Government, the Washington POST yesterday quoted a congressional source as saying, "There is a feeling that (Jimmy) Carter is drawing the line to stop the Russians and Cubans in North Yemen. He seems to think the progression from Angola through Ethiopia has to be stopped here."

FEATURE ON BOSTON SYMPHONY'S FORTHCOMING PRC TOUR

OW090408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 9 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese musicians and music lovers are ready to give a welcome to the Boston Symphony Orchestra on its week-long tour of China starting March 13.

One of the best-known orchestras in the world, the Boston Symphony Orchestra is the first cultural group to visit China under government auspices since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

Adding to the felicity of the occasion is the fact that Mr Seiji Ozawa, music director and conductor of the orchestra, and a number of BSO players are good friends of some of the Chinese musicians. They have got to know each other in China or the United States since Mr Ozawa's first visit here in late 1976.

Looking forward to the orchestra's arrival, Chinese musicians say that the event will contribute to mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. It will also be a good opportunity for Chinese musicians to learn from their experienced colleagues, they say.

News of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's scheduled tour was first announced by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping in the presence of President Jimmy Carter, drawing a tremendous ovation from the 2,300 Chinese and Americans at the end of a performance at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., last January 29. The occasion was televised live round the world and millions of Chinese who watched the TV transmission were thrilled.

Han Zhongjie, conductor of the Central Philharmonic Society's symphony orchestra, is an old friend of conductor Seiji Ozawa who spent a night in his home while visiting China last June. He said, "In view of the BSO's busy programme every year, it was beyond my expectation that the orchestra decided to advance its China visit from December to March." Han Zhongjie added, "It explains in a way the smooth development of Sino-U.S. relations." He told XINHUA that all members of his orchestra last week saw a documentary film recording the history and performances of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. "It is helpful to the Chinese musicians who are scheduled to cooperate with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a joint performance in Beijing on March 19," the conductor said.

During the four-concert tour of China, Seiji Ozawa will conduct the Central Philharmonic Society's orchestra to provide accompaniment for American violinist Joseph Silverstein, and conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra to provide accompaniment for Chinese pianist Liu Shikun and pipa soloist Liu Dehai.

Chinese conductor Han Zhongjie recalled his orchestra's presentation of Brahms' Symphony No 2 in D Major and several Chinese pieces under the baton of Seiji Ozawa last June in Beijing. "Mr Ozawa showed such talent at bringing out the players' accomplishment and potentials that our orchestra seemed to have been transformed into a new and better group."

Noted pipa soloist Liu Dehai is particularly happy that he will cooperate with his old friend Mr Ozawa again and he expects to make more new friends on the Boston orchestra. He said he was greatly delighted at his excellent cooperation with Mr Ozawa, who conducted the Central Philharmonic Orchestra to provide accompaniment for him in Beijing last June and at their reunion in New York last July. "We should by all means strengthen the ties of friendship that are already there and broaden the scope of cultural exchange," Liu said. "I am sure the coming joint performance of Chinese and American musicians will be a great success," he added.

Liu Dehai and noted Chinese pianist Liu Shikun have been invited to go to the United States with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on a one-week performance tour.

Already, many conductors and musicians from various parts of the country have converged in Beijing to greet the Boston Symphony Orchestra. They say that they will avail themselves of this very good opportunity to study the American musicians' good experience so as to make foreign things serve China and make classics serve the present.

Music lovers in the Chinese capital have been busy contacting the hall that will host the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts for tickets and inquiring the radio and TV stations about fixtures of live or tape transmissions of the performances.

Meanwhile, construction workers are putting finishing touches to the revamped concert hall, newly-named "Hongta (red tower) Hall," where the Boston Symphony Orchestra is scheduled to give its first concert in Beijing on March 17. The new set of acoustic shells has been carefully checked and proved satisfactory.

Qi Guangtai, manager of the hall, said that he had been assigned the task of refurbishing the hall scarcely a month ago. "But all of us are glad to have a chance to contribute to Sino-U.S. friendship and cultural exchange. We hope more American artists will come and perform in this hall in future," he said. Over 200 workers have worked round the clock at the hall, often skipping their holidays. They promise to do their best to make the Boston Symphony Orchestra's visit here a complete success.

In Shanghai, the first stop on the Boston Symphony Orchestra itinerary, similar preparations have been made, and the same enthusiastic welcome awaits the American musicians when they first step on Chinese soil on March 13.

SOVIET UNION

U.S. PAPER SAYS USSR STEALING MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

OW080141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 5 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar--According to a recent article published by the U.S. paper Washington STAR, the Soviet Union has been stealing advanced military technology from the United States and has "scored successes" in this respect.

The article said: The military technology stolen by the Soviet Union includes an ICBM guidance system, an antisubmarine warfare system, an automatic fire-control system and other military technology.

The article pointed out: The rapid progress achieved by the Soviet Union in designing miniaturized electronic equipment and enhancing the precision of a missile guidance system has stirred up some "shock waves" among high-ranking U.S. defense officials. "Some policymakers believe relaxation of U.S. export policy has enabled the Soviet Union to obtain the means to enhance the precision of its ICBM's."

Touching on the sale of 160 high-precision ball grinder by the Bryant grinder company in Vermont to the Soviet Union in 1972, the article said: At that time U.S. defense officials opposed the deal because the small ball bearings produced by the grinders would be "used in large quantity for making a MIRV guidance system."

The article cited a remark by George Keegan, former director of U.S. Air Force intelligence, as saying that "the Soviet Union has already obtained from us the whole inertial guidance technology for making ballistic missiles."

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He added: "The Soviet Union has employed the meanest of tricks to obtain our technology without paying anything."

The article also quoted Maurice Mountain, a U.S. Defense Department official in charge of strategic technology and arms control, as saying that the Soviets often used contracts for large amounts of commodities as bait to steal technology from those companies interested in making deals with the Soviet Union. "In 1974 a great deal of technology for making wide-bodied jets was stolen by the Soviets this way. Prior to this, the Soviets had placed an order for the airplanes from several U.S. companies but the sales never materialized."

The article says: In view of the Soviet Union's continuous stealing of military technology, the United States is stepping up the efforts to review its trade relations with the Soviet Union.

SOVIET 'ECONOMICS' SPY TRIED IN FINLAND

OW090742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 9 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Helsinki, March 8 (XINHUA)--A spy was tried at the Helsinki court yesterday for gathering Finnish economic information for the Soviet Union, according to press reports here today.

The accused, Eila Helin, chief of the book and information section of the Kemira Company, was arrested on a charge of providing a foreign country with research results of the company. Eila Helin has been engaged in accumulating industrial information for the Soviet Union from the spring in 1974 until his arrest. He speaks Russian and is well acquainted with a science secretary in the Soviet Embassy who left Finland as soon as Helin was arrested, says the Helsinki NEWS.

The Kemira Company mainly produces and carries out researches on chemical fertilizers, synthetic fabrics and explosives.

NORTH ASIA

SUPPORT FOR DPRK TABLE TENNIS TEAM PROPOSAL CITED

OW081606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--The proposal of the Table Tennis Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for the formation of a unified team by the North and South of Korea to participate in the forthcoming 35th World Table Tennis Championships has been supported by Xu Yinsheng, Asian vice-president of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF).

This support was expressed by the ITTF Asian vice-president in his letter of March 2 and message of March 7 to ITTF President Roy Evans.

In a cable to Evans on March 7, Xu Yinsheng pointed out that should the North and South of Korea reach agreement, he would agree that the ITTF accept a unified team of the North and South of Korea to participate in the world championships.

He said in his letter on March 2 that the proposal of the DPRK Table Tennis Association "reflects the strong aspirations of the Korean people and athletes for national reunification, and, I believe, will receive wide appreciation and support from the international table tennis circles."

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"A favourable attitude taken by the ITTF towards this proposal conforms to the general interests of the ITTF," he pointed out.

In an interview with the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN today, Li Furong, vice-chairman of the Chinese Table Tennis Association, expressed support for the DPRK Table Tennis Association's proposal. He said: The Chinese people and sportsmen have always supported the aspirations of the Korean people and sportsmen for the independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The recent meeting of representatives of the North and South of Korea at Panmunjom was a good thing. It is our hope that the meeting will achieve positive results.

The formation of a unified table tennis team by the North and South of Korea to participate in the world championships was proposed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK's Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Kim Duk-chun, chairman of the DPRK Table Tennis Association, on February 20 to the South Korean side concerned. Representatives of the North and the South met at Panmunjom on February 27 and March 5.

DEATH OF FORMER JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER NOTED

OWO90846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 9 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (XINHUA)--The former chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, Tomomi Narita, died of acute myeloid leukemia here early this morning. He was 66 years old.

He signed an important joint statement with the China-Japan Friendship Association in Beijing in May 1975 when he came to China as head of the Japanese Socialist Party delegation. For years he made contributions to the promotion of the normalization of relations between China and Japan, the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and the friendship of the two peoples.

FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS GROUP

OWO81804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi this evening met with a high energy physics delegation from Japan with Professor Tetsuji Nishikawa as leader and Professor Yasuo Hirao as deputy leader.

The delegation is made up of specialists in high energy physics who are enthusiastic in promoting Japan-China cooperation in this field of study.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi spoke highly of the Japanese friends' efforts to promote this cooperation.

Professor Tetsuji Nishikawa expressed the hope that this friendly cooperation would be strengthened continuously.

Present on the occasion were Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Zhang Wenyu, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics; and Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

The delegation arrived here on March 2 as guests of Professor Zhang Wenyu.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE ARMY SHELLS WITHDRAWING CHINESE TROOPS

OW081905 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1822 GMT 9 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Guangxi-Yunnan border front, 8 Mar--In the past few days while our frontier forces were continuing to withdraw, Vietnamese troops shelled and harassed our forces on several occasions. Our forces resolutely counterattacked.

On the morning of 6 March, Vietnamese troops fired from an artillery position on top of a hill at our frontier forces that were withdrawing northward toward the Dong Dang area. That afternoon, a Vietnamese army tank and an armored vehicle in northern Lang Son shelled our withdrawing troops. When our troops hit back, the enemy fled in haste.

On the morning of 7 March, Vietnamese troops again attacked our withdrawing forces in northern Lang Son. After our forces counterattacked, the enemy fled pell-mell.

On 7 and 8 March, Vietnamese troops several times shelled our Yunnan and Guangxi frontier forces that were withdrawing northward. On three occasions, they also bombarded Chinese areas near the Youyi pass. Our troops hit back immediately after being provoked by the Vietnamese army.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON HEROIC UNITS IN BORDER WAR

OW081247 [Editorial Report OW] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1248 GMT on 7 March carries a XINHUA correspondent's report on the heroic deeds of commanders and fighters of a Chinese frontier force unit in attacking Dong Dang, an important town north of Lang Son, Vietnam. According to the report, "The commanders and fighters of this unit assigned to the main task of attacking Dong Dang immediately launched an attack on the Vietnamese 'ace division' (the 3d Division) and the 'flying tiger regiment' (the 12th Regiment) after weeding out enemy soldiers outside the town on 17 February. They destroyed an enemy firing point and disintegrated the arrogant 'flying tiger regiment.' Our forces thus captured the town. During the battle, the frontier unit wiped out many enemy soldiers and captured a large amount of weapons and ammunition. Many heroic individuals and groups emerged from the unit."

The same service at 1403 GMT on 7 March transmits a newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Yu Jianhua and XINHUA reporters Zhang Guangyou and Zhao Qi entitled: "The brave fighters of the 'steel 8th Company'" on the heroic deeds of the 8th Company of a Yunnan frontier force unit in capturing Hill 170 and Hill 250 and another nameless Hill north of the Lao Cai-Yen Bai highway and south of the Honghe River on 19 February. They thus cut off the retreat of the fleeing Vietnamese 345th Division and stopped the Vietnamese 316-A Division from aiding the fleeing division, notes the report. The newsletter points out: "For 5 days and 4 nights, the enemy shelled Hill 250 and the nameless hill 75 times, and launched counterattacks day and night. But the commanders and fighters of the 8th Company refused to pull back even half a step, and successfully fulfilled their task of cutting off the retreat of the fleeing enemy soldiers and blocking the enemy relief troops. They killed 121 enemy soldiers and captured 22 tons of weapons and ammunition. There were few casualties on our side."

A newsletter by XINHUA reporters Jiang Liuchu and Zhao Chunwu transmitted on Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1420 GMT on 7 March is entitled "Heroes Take Changbaishan Mountain by Strategy."

The report describes how soldiers of the 4th Company of a Guangxi unit attacked the 200-meter high Changbaishan Mountain near Ha Quang County in Vietnam on 18 February and captured the mountain by dusk on 19 February. After a fierce battle, "the 4th Company destroyed 34 enemy dugouts on the Changbaishan Mountain, wiped out 96 enemy soldiers and captured the Changbaishan Mountain," says the newsletter.

PEOPLE WARMLY WELCOME FIRST CONTINGENTS OF RETURNING TROOPS

PRC Tank Crews

OW090548 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 CMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Report with portions recorded by station reporters from Guangxi: "Welcome Back Heroic Tank Crew Members"]

[Excerpts] A tank unit attached to a Chinese frontier force unit triumphantly returned after fulfilling the glorious task of striking back in self-defense at the Vietnamese aggressors and safeguarding the border region of the motherland. The tanks rolled in one after another. The heroic tank crews were given a rousing welcome by kinsmen in the motherland as soon as they returned to China. Women stepped forward to offer tea to the tank crews, saying: "Comrades of the frontier forces, please drink this tea brewed with spring water from the mountains of the motherland." Young militiamen brought bundles of sugarcane, and said jubilantly, "Comrades, please eat a piece of delicious sugarcane of the motherland. This represents our good will." Commune members stopped their work momentarily to come to the roadside, clapping their hands to welcome the returning tank crew members. Carrying her grandson on her shoulder, an elderly woman was all smiles while she waved at the fighters.

Wearing their helmets, the valiant and high-spirited tank fighters stood at the turrets, while they waved back at the welcoming masses, as if they said: "Kinsmen of the motherland, we have returned. We have victoriously returned after finishing the assignments given us by the party and the people."

The masses in the No 2 detachment of the Longbai farm in Longzhou County, Guangxi and commune members of the Zhuang nationality living in the vicinity of the farm welcomed the fighters with a festive arch made of flowers and pine tree branches.

Tank 601 came to a halt at the arch. It was soon surrounded by people. The tank crew members jumped out of the tank and warmly shook hands with the welcomers.

Tank crew chief (Jia Delin) said: [Begin recording] "We have successfully fulfilled the glorious task assigned us by the party and the people in striking back at the Vietnamese aggressors in self-defense and safeguarding the border region of the motherland. This counterattack in self-defense was a just action taken by us when the situation became intolerable and there was no alternative left. Together with fraternal units, we dealt the Vietnamese aggressors telling blows and distinguished ourselves in action. The great victories won by us are inseparable from the general support of the people of the motherland. Now we have triumphantly withdrawn to the motherland in accordance with the decision made by our government, after giving the Vietnamese aggressors the counterblows they deserved. We will stand guard watchfully on the border of our motherland, carry out our work well, and maintain high vigilance. We pledge to contribute our share to defending our socialist motherland and to the realization of the four modernizations." [end recording]

Return to Guangxi

OW081940 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1704 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Guangxi border front, 8 Mar--As the red cotton plant flowers are blossoming here and there in suburban Shuikouguan and Longzhou in Guangxi's border region, the heroes of our Guangxi frontier units have returned to the motherland covered by these "heroic trees," as the people call them. They were accorded a very warm welcome by their kinsmen in the motherland.

Immediately upon the arrival of a certain unit of our withdrawing frontier forces, local youths went forward to take the fighters' bags, old women brushed the dust off their uniforms, and young women and children gave them tea. The fighters walked amid the crowds, which followed them everywhere.

The people watched the fighters with sparkling eyes. The youngsters surrounded them and asked how they smashed the arrogant Vietnamese invading troops to smithereens. Wu Xiying, an 86-year-old woman, made her way through the crowd and pushed the youngsters aside, saying: "Let them take a bath and rest first." After sending the youngsters away, she posted herself like a sentry in front of the gate of the building in which the fighters were resting and barred unnecessary intruders from entering. Some 40 women in her production team have washed several hundred pieces of the fighters' clothing, which was covered with sweat and gunpowder smoke.

No sooner had the fighters settled down than a postman came to deliver comfort letters. The fighters read them one by one, as if they were long-expected family letters. The postman told them that the comfort letters came in an avalanche the moment the first shot was fired in our self-defense counterattack. People vied with each other to read the newspapers carrying their heroic deeds. They gathered at the post office long before 1600 every day waiting for the newspapers which usually arrive in Longzhou at that time.

Cadres of certain communes and brigades in the frontier regions also came to see the fighters. They gladly told the fighters how the people living in the frontier regions have returned home to swiftly take part in production. They said: If you hadn't shed your blood and sweat on the front, we wouldn't have peace and serenity in the frontier regions and we wouldn't have been able to successfully carry out socialist modernization. They earnestly asked the fighters to strictly guard our territories and protect the motherland's frontiers against invasion.

Pinxiang Welcome

OW081958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1937 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Guangxi-Yunnan border front, March 8 (XINHUA)--XINHUA correspondents report from the Friendship Pass that the first contingents of the frontier forces from Guangxi returning to China were given a warm welcome at the pass by the people of Pinxiang city.

When columns of military trucks carrying the heroic soldiers rolled up to the pass from the south, the ancient city gate resounded with the beating of drums and gongs, explosions of firecrackers, cheers and the shouting of the slogans: "A warm welcome to our glorious frontier forces!" "Salute to the heroic frontier guards!" and "salute to the heroic militiamen and civilian transport workers!"

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The soldiers waved to the welcomers as the lorries came to a halt at the foot of the pass. Three Young Pioneers presented red scarves to three gunners who performed meritorious exploits during the counter-attack. Another Young Pioneer tried a red scarf round the barrel of a fieldpiece which won the title of "heroic gun" in the battle.

Leaders of the Pinxiang city party committee and Revolutionary Committee greeted the frontier guards with warm handshakes. One of them said: "The people of Pinxiang, like the rest of the Chinese people, thank you from the bottom of their hearts for dealing the Vietnamese aggressors the blows they deserved, defending our border areas and safeguarding the country's socialist modernization."

When a unit of the Chinese frontier forces arrived at the Shuikou area in Guangxi, young people came up to help the fighters with their packs, grannies helped them with cleaning, women and children brought them tea. Groups of young men milled round the fighters, asking them how they had trounced the arrogant Vietnamese aggressors. 86-year-old granny Wu Iying told the young villagers to let go the fighters, saying: "Let them take a bath and have a good rest first." A group of women helped the soldiers wash their clothes. A postman brought them letters of greeting. Cadres from local communes and production brigades who came to see the returned soldiers told them that production was developing as the inhabitants were coming home. They thanked the frontier guards for defending the peace and stability of the border areas and ensuring smooth progress in the country's socialist modernization.

Frontier troops from Yunnan returning to the Chinese border town of Hekou were given a rousing welcome by local inhabitants who gathered at the head of the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Bridge and along the streets, clapping, cheering and beating drums and gongs. The fighters, standing on army lorries, cheered at the top of their voices and waved back to the welcomers. An old woman whose relatives had been killed by Vietnamese artillery fire could not hold back her tears when she saw the people's soldiers return triumphantly. A frontier guard on patrol duty said to her: "Don't worry, granny. If the Vietnamese dare to start provocations again, we'll hit them doubly hard."

AFP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO LANG SON

OW081920 Hong Kong AFP in English 1915 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[By Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Lang Son, near Sino-Vietnamese border, 8 Mar (AFP)--Vietnamese forces today regained total control of this key strategic town 130km (80 miles) northeast of Hanoi. This correspondent was one of several foreign journalists who managed to enter Lang Son at midday local time (0500 GMT), although heavy artillery fire and bursts from automatic weapons were still audible in and around the town. But there was no sign of civilian life in "liberated" Lang Son, which had been invaded on March 2 by Chinese troops. The town hospital was in ruins and twisted metal bed frames were scattered across the floor of an operating theatre without roof or walls. In some areas, electricity poles had been uprooted and cables lay on the ground, tangled up with fallen tree branches. At one point today, there was suddenly the sound of cannon fire and the crackle of automatic weapons--then silence. Vietnamese tank crews climbed out of their vehicles and headed for the ruins of nearby buildings. One officer took advantage of the calm for a quick wash. Others ate their bread and rice rations in silence.

Several Vietnamese armoured vehicles could be seen making their way back along national Highway One which links Hanoi to Lako Son passing via Dong Mo [place names as received]. There seemed to be few of them in the region but double-barreled cannons were still being towed northwards and army troops and militia continued to take up positions throughout the area.

Meanwhile, civilians who were evacuated on February 17 were today returning in small groups to villages around Lang Son.

SRV MILITARISTIC POLICY CAUSES DIFFICULTIES, DISSATISFACTION

HK081130 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Guo Qi [6753 7871]: "Vietnamese Authorities' Military Ventures Plunge the People Into Miseries"]

[Text] After the war against the United States was over, instead of concentrating on rehabilitation, reviving the economy and improving the living standard of the people, the Vietnamese authorities fancied that they could rule supreme in Southeast Asia with the support of Moscow. They sent troops to dominate Laos, staged a large scale armed invasion of Kampuchea, frenziedly opposed China and broke up the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Their perverted actions have aroused opposition on the part of the people of Kampuchea and the peoples of Southeast Asia and the whole world. Their militaristic policy has already plunged the Vietnamese people into difficulties and provoked strong dissatisfaction among them.

In recent years, agricultural production in Vietnam has been falling steadily and the shortage of grain is becoming increasingly acute. In 1978, Vietnam needed about 4,500,000 tons of grain. Industrial production was also in a mess. The extent of the quotas to be fulfilled for such products as coal, machinery, timber, brick and tile and fertilizer was also very low, and raw materials for commodity production were difficult to obtain. Because of the great drain of manpower and financial resources caused by the Vietnamese authorities' aggression against Kampuchea over the years, the life of the Vietnamese people is even more difficult and far worse than during the years of the war against the United States. During the war years, the grain ration for each urban inhabitant in north Vietnam was 30 catties a month. Now, the urban inhabitants in the north are only each getting 18 catties a month, of which only 5 or 6 catties are unmilled rice and the rest includes side crops like tapioca. There is also a dreadful shortage of cloth and daily commodities, black marketeering is rampant and corruption is rife. Living conditions are even worse in the rural areas of south Vietnam. All grain harvested by the peasants must be handed to the government. Although peasants who are able to work can get 16 kg of grain a month, the old and young in the family who do not take part in labor have no ration. Many Vietnamese even hope to escape from the country to make a living.

To launch new aggressive wars and step up the search for cannon fodder, the Vietnamese authorities have set up "obligatory service and conscription committees" throughout the country. In less than a year they have conducted three large-scale callups, by far exceeding in number and scope the most intense period of the war against the United States. Conscription has been changed from the former age limits of from 18 to 30 to from 16 to 45. Everywhere, the ratio of conscripts in proportion to the population is relatively high. In factories the number of young people inducted into the army stands at more than 10 percent. In Hai Hau [3189 0683] County, Ha Nam Ninh [3109 0589 1380] Province, the rate of conscription in some of the villages is as high as 23 percent of the population. In some families, the father and five or six of the sons are all in the army. Some old people who had all three sons drafted have no alternative but to send another two daughters to join the army.
[paragraph continues]

Only sons who were exempted in the past are now being called up. Even cadres of factories, mines and enterprises must join the army. There are also more female soldiers than in previous years. To send large numbers of young people to the front to become cannon fodder, the Vietnamese authorities have also broken their past rule of "temporary deferment" for seven categories of people. Regardless of whether the person is the "sole worker of the household," and regardless of whether he is university or middle school student or the sole male survivor or martyrs and disabled servicemen, they can all be conscripted. The Vietnamese authorities have also taken steps to lower the standard of the recruits, and soldiers from the puppet regime as well as criminals are also accepted. In the Vietnamese countryside there are now very few young and able-bodied men, and most of those working in the fields are old people and women.

The young people generally have no desire to become soldiers, and they are devising means to resist conscription. They are ignoring the relevant instructions promulgated by the authorities. Some have feigned illness and some have also fled the country to avoid military service. Because those already conscripted have died in Kampuchea, incidents of refusing to carry out orders have constantly occurred. In some units, the rate of people taking unauthorized leave is as high as 30 to 40 percent. Such cases are not only limited to individuals, but there are also mass desertions from the ranks. The Vietnamese soldiers are singled out for conscription. If they do not report for service, their families will be involved and denied their rations, cloth coupons and cigarettes. Therefore many of them are unhappy with their lot after joining the service. Some of the soldiers have wounded themselves, some have deserted with their rifle while on guard duty and some disappeared while on leave. In spite of the severe punishments meted out by the Vietnamese authorities, including flogging, the incidents of unauthorized leave continue to occur. The officers and men of the Vietnamese army are afraid to go to war in Kampuchea. They said: "In the past we fought the Americans' aggression, and it was a glorious thing to die. Now by fighting Kampuchea we are invading other people, and to die is to die for nothing."

The greater the stakes, the greater will be the difficulties. If the Vietnamese authorities chose to ignore the opposition of the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the world, willfully cling to their own course, continue their militaristic ventures, expand the war of aggression, encroach on Chinese territory and threaten the peace and security of our borders, then eventually they will be made to pay for their rabid doings and end up badly battered and smashed.

XINHUA QUOTES 'TIME' ARTICLE: 'HARD TIMES FOR HANOI'

OW071104 [Editorial Report OW] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1226 GMT on 3 March transmits excerpts of an article entitled "Hard Times for Hanoi" translated from the 5 March issue of the U.S. weekly TIME and an accompanying editor's note.

The article says: "Hanoi's leaders have often boasted to sympathetic foreign visitors that the Vietnamese people were willing to 'suffer with dedication' Last week, truckloads of war-wounded and dead returning from the Chinese border and Cambodia testified that the suffering was far from over. One unanswered, and perhaps unanswerable question is how dedicated are the 51 million citizens of the SRV to leadership that has been unable to create a stable or prosperous country even after 4 years of relative peace."

The article adds: "Typhoons, droughts and other natural disasters have contributed to Vietnam's agricultural problems, but government incompetence has been the principal cause.

"Bureaucratic foul-ups hindered the planting of new rice strains that are more resistant to drought and the distribution of pesticides in areas infested by pests has been delayed. Rice production is declining in the once prosperous Mekong delta. Hanoi had announced that it was willing to trade consumer goods such as electric fans for rice, hoping to induce peasants to sell their crops to the government instead of on the black market. When the government failed to deliver the promised goods, disappointed farmers began producing less." The article stresses: Life is especially hard in the north. Factory hands must work 6 days a week and spend the seventh at political meetings or on "volunteer" construction projects. Spare parts for bicycles are in short supply. A Hanoi-based diplomat said: There is a great deal of unhappiness. People are starting to complain privately. One of the whispered questions heard most often is an ironic one: "What the hell are we doing in Cambodia?"

Commenting on Vietnam's economic problems, the article points out: "The 300,000 refugees who have fled Vietnam since the fall of the Nguyen Van Thieu government in 1975 has also cut into the country's human resources. According to the refugees, one of the most striking recent changes in Vietnam is the corruptibility of middle-level party officials. Revolutionary zeal has given way to a cynical exploitation of Vietnam's economic problems. All of the Red River delta's major arteries south of Hanoi feature communist-run "floating markets" that offer goods stolen from ships or directly off the docks at Haiphong."

The editor's note says: "The Soviet-backed Vietnamese expansionists have flagrantly mounted an armed invasion of Democratic Kampuchea and frantically intensified their anti-China campaign in an attempt to achieve their ambition for setting up an 'Indochina federation' and for dominating Southeast Asia. Thus they have unscrupulously trampled on all norms of international relations, posing a grave threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the world. This has also aggravated the sufferings of the Vietnamese people and caused increasing discontent among them. The aforementioned article entitled 'Hard Times for Hanoi' contained in the 5 March issue of the American weekly TIME partially reflects the situation in Vietnam."

CAMBODIAN PUPPET LEADER WANTS TO JOIN 'INDOCHINA FEDERATION'

OWO71736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 7 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)--Pensovan, a chieftain of the Kampuchean puppet regime, openly claimed on March 5 that his regime wanted the country to join the Vietnam-projected "Indochina federation".

Quoting the puppet regime's "Voice of the Cambodian People" broadcast, an AFP dispatch from Bangkok yesterday reported that Pensovan said in a speech in Phnom Penh that "There is no question of Cambodia joining an Indochinese federation with Vietnam." Pensovan was reported to be a "vice-chairman" in charge of the puppet regime's "Ministry of National Defence."

It is well known that for years, the Vietnamese authorities have been dreaming for rigging up an "Indochina federation" with the aim to dominate the whole of Indochina and turn Kampuchea and Laos into their colonies. This scheme of the Vietnamese has naturally been rejected by the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea. Pensovan in his speech on March 5, however, blamed Radio Democratic Kampuchea's denunciation of the puppet regime's intention to join an "Indochinese federation" as "stirring up the Cambodian people to oppose Vietnam."

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RADIO DEMOCRATIC CAMBODIA REPORTS CONTINUED FIGHTING

OW081244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army killed 130 Vietnamese aggressor troops in an attack west of Highway 3 on February 28 according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. KRA fighters wounded many enemy soldiers and captured fifty weapons. An enemy tank was destroyed by mines. In a series of attacks at places near Highway 3 on the following day, KRA fighters killed 55 enemy troops, wounded a number of others and captured a collection of arms and ammunition.

From February 27 to March 1, KRA fighters severely hit the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Sre Ambel, Kompong Speu and other places on Highway 4. They killed 87 enemymen, wounded many others, destroyed two military vehicles and captured two others.

In attacks in villages on the Mondolkiri front, from February 22 to 28, the Revolutionary Army killed over 30 enemy troops and wounded a number of others. On February 26, an enemy military vehicle was blown up by mines with all the men on board killed.

On February 28 and March 1, the Revolutionary Army and guerrillas killed 42 enemy troops and wounded a number of others in the northwest and the city of Phnom Penh and captured seven rifles. On February 28, the Revolutionary Army killed fifteen enemy troops, wounded some others and captured a number of firearms in attacks along Highway 5. On March 2, the Revolutionary Army struck at a contingent of Vietnamese aggressor troops out to loot paddy and other things at the Battambang front. KRA fighters killed 22 enemy troops, wounded a number of others and retrieved the rice and other stolen property.

On March 2 and 3, the Revolutionary Army in a series of attacks in some villages on the Western front, killed over 80 enemy soldiers, wounded some others and captured firearms and ammunition. In successive attacks on the Takeo-Kampot, Odong, Pursat, Kratie and Kompong Som fronts from February 27 to March 1, the Revolutionary Army killed over 100 enemy soldiers, wounded a large number of others and captured a batch of firearms and ammunition.

CAMBODIAN OFFICIAL ASKS UN, ESCAP TO HALT SRV-USSR AGGRESSION

OW081706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Manila, March 8 (XINHUA)--"The Democratic Kampuchean Government appeals to all countries that cherish peace, justice and independence, to continue their just actions to check Vietnam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and to demand withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Democratic Kampuchea."

This statement was made here yesterday by Keat Chhon, leader of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, in his speech at the 35th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea. The following are extracts from his speech:

"The Soviet Union dreams of seizing Southeast Asia, of dominating it militarily, politically and economically, and of pillaging its assets and varied resources. In particular it wishes to control the sea route passing through the Straits of Malacca and thereby throttle the economic growth of the northeast Asian countries.

"The ultimate aim of the Soviet Union is to establish its notorious Asian collective security system and thereby rule Asia. In order to carry out its strategy in Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union makes use of Vietnam as its mercenary in the same way that it has made use of Cuba in Africa. Vietnam calls itself a 'front post' of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia. Since signing a treaty of alliance with a military nature with the Soviet Union in November, 1978, Vietnam has arrogantly asserted that its fate is linked with that of the expansionist big power of the Soviet Union."

"The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique in Hanoi harbours the ambition of occupying Kampuchea and bringing it into Vietnam's 'Indochina federation' and thence turning it into a part of Vietnam after a certain period of time. Vietnam's scheme is to occupy Kampuchea and following this to extend its annexation of Southeast Asia so as to satisfy its ambition for regional hegemony."

In his speech, Keat Chhon exposed Vietnam by stating that since May, 1975, that country had unceasingly launched armed raids against Kampuchea, plotted coup d'etat's and been engaged in various kinds of sabotage. His speech continued, "The war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea launched by Vietnam violates in a most brutal manner the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and people's rights of Democratic Kampuchea." "This war brazenly flouts international law and the UN Charter, and endangers the peace, stability and security of Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific and the world." Mentioning the fact that Vietnam's hegemonist actions have endangered development and cooperation in parts of Southeast Asia, he said, "Development and cooperation need an atmosphere of peace, stability and security. Vietnam's ambitions for regional hegemony, its Soviet-backed aggression against and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, and the risk that this Viet-Soviet war of aggression might extend to other countries of S.E. Asia are all factors which have jeopardized the implementation of projects sponsored by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and which are at present inhibiting national developments and regional cooperation."

In his speech he stressed that Democratic Kampuchea called on the UN, ESCAP, and all countries which support peace, justice and independence to "put a stop to Vietnamese and Soviet expansionism, to adopt proper measures to stop all assistance to Vietnam, because Vietnam uses all such aid, even humanitarian aid to realize its aggressive aims." Referring to China's counterattack in self-defense against the Vietnamese aggressors, he said: "The counterattack in addition to being a just measure taken in support of the legitimate defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China, is an appropriate and weighty lesson which humbles the arrogance of big and small hegemonists."

In conclusion the delegation leader said, "The people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea supported by people throughout the world will redouble their efforts, persist in combat, drive the Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet masters from Kampuchean soil, defend their sacred national rights, and make contributions to peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific region and the world."

THAI PAPER WARNS OF 'SUPERPOWER'S' INDOCHINA FEDERATION PLOT

OW081601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, March 8 (XINHUA)--"Thailand should watch out against the plot of the superpower that supports the programme of the establishment of the Indochina Federation," says the editorial of the paper DAO SIAM today.

The editorial says, "Vietnam is the criminal trouble-maker in the Indochina peninsula. The aim of its trouble-making is to gain control of and occupy Laos and Kampuchea." It points out that as long as the Indochina states are controlled by foreign troops, the situation there cannot be restored to normal or stabilized. It stresses, "Undoubtedly should Vietnam realize its scheme of firm control over Kampuchea and Laos, Vietnam and the wire-puller for this scheme, the superpower, would surely have a finger in the pie in the Thai territory and disrupt the security in Southeast Asia."

MALAYSIAN PRESS PRAISES PRC, URGES SRV CAMBODIAN WITHDRAWAL

OW082046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--Malaysian papers carried commentaries yesterday highly praising China's announcement to withdraw troops from Vietnam after counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressor. They demand that Vietnam withdraw its armed forces from Kampuchea, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur.

The MALAYAN THUNG PAU DAILY NEWS says in an editorial that "the official announcement issued by China the day before yesterday that starting from March 5 it is withdrawing troops from Vietnam displays the spirit of responsibility as a big power." The editorial goes on, "China's dispatch and withdrawal of troops are farsighted both militarily and politically. China has done what she says. The fact that China means what she says is enough to heighten her international prestige." "During the counterattack, the Chinese side had appealed to Vietnam on three occasions to negotiate settlement of the dispute, but each time the appeal was refused by the other side. If Vietnam still insists that it will not negotiate, it will be all the more in the wrong."

The editorial points out that China's counterattack has militarily exploded the myth that Vietnam is the third strongest world military power.

The KUANG HUA YIT PAO editorial says that China's rapid withdrawal is welcomed by most of the countries in the world. It also proves that the counterattack was only a "limited" punitive action as China said and that China does not want an inch of Vietnamese soil. Now the settlement of the remaining problems lies in the attitude of the Vietnamese Government. The editorial appeals to all the peace- and justice-loving countries and people to urge Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea so as to secure peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole of Asia.

A commentary of BERITA HARIAN says that China's statement on the withdrawal of its troops from Vietnam has "brought relief to Southeast Asia and the whole world." The editorial demands that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea so that the Indochinese countries will be free from foreign interference. The people of Kampuchea are entitled to enjoy the freedom to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

AMBASSADOR TO FIJI MI GUOJUN VISITS NAURU

OW051836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1716 GMT 5 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Fiji Mi Guojun paid a friendly visit to Nauru from February 24 to March 2 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Nauru, according to a SUVA report.

Nauruan President Hammer Deroburt received the Chinese ambassador and had a friendly and sincere conversation with him on the morning of February 26. The president gave a reception in honour of the ambassador in the evening.

On March 1, Ambassador Mi Guojun gave a dinner party and film show. Present on the occasion were R.B. Detudamu on behalf of President Deroburt, D.P. Gadaraoa, speaker parliament, and government ministers, members of parliament, other high ranking officials, social figures as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to Nauru. The party proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere, in which toasts were proposed by the hosts and guests for the friendship between the peoples of China and Nauru. Ambassador Mi Guojun called on speaker of parliament Gadaraoa and government ministers. He also visited a phosphate mine. Phosphate is the major product of Nauru.

SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMES PRC WITHDRAWAL

OW061956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 6 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Colombo March 6 (XINHUA)--A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka made a comment today saying, "The decision of China to withdraw from Vietnam is welcome." He said "We hope that, after the completion of the withdrawal, the two countries would sort out the issues in a peaceful manner to ensure a climate of stability in Southeast Asia."

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN RECEIVES NEPAL FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW081248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met a delegation from the Nepal-China Friendship Society here this afternoon. Head of the delegation is Jog Meher Shrestha and deputy head is Khagendra Jung Gurung. Founded in 1954, the Nepal-China Friendship Society has done a lot of work to develop the good-neighborly relations between China and Nepal and strengthen the tradition of friendship between the two peoples.

In a cordial and friendly conversation with the Nepalese friends, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi praised them for their contributions to China-Nepal friendship. Delegation head Shrestha said he would work to further this friendship. Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal attended the meeting. Among those present was Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The delegation arrived here on March 5.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES BANGLADESH VISIT

OW082050 Beijing XINHUA in English 2022 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, March 8 (XINHUA)--The Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Zhang Caiqian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here for home this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Sadique, secretary of the Defence Ministry of Bangladesh; Major General H.M. Ershad, chief of army staff; Rear Admiral Moshraff Hossain Khan, chief of naval staff; Air Vice Marshal Sadruddin, chief of air staff; and other high-ranking officers of the three armed services. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Zhuang Yen was also present.

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The delegation was warmly welcomed by the Bangladesh Government and the three armed forces during its stay here. The delegation had friendly talks with the chief of army staff, the chiefs of naval and air forces. It visited Comilla, Jessore, Khulna and Chittagong.

A buffet dinner was given here yesterday evening by Sadique. Speaking at the dinner, Zhang Caiqian and Sadique warmly praised the growing friendship between the Chinese and Bangladesh people. Hosts and guests talked happily about the Chinese and Bangladesh friendship, mutual support and cooperation in the common struggle. They expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will be further strengthened in the future.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ CALLS FOR BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

OW082048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1952 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, March 8 (XINHUA)--President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that the government wanted a balanced development of industry and agriculture to bring about speedy progress which will free the country from foreign dependence according to an APP report. He was speaking at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Fauji fertilizer company in Goth Machhi.

He said, he believed that if the country made enough progress in agriculture to be self-sufficient in food and industry progressed enough to meet domestic consumption and export requirements, Pakistan would enter a golden age. He said fertilizer played a very important role in the development of agriculture. The country's annual requirement of the nitrogenous fertilizer was 8.90 lakh tons, of which only 3.20 lakh tons was produced in the country and 280 crores rupees were spent to meet the need from outside, he added. The president said the company would open new employment opportunities for the poor people and would also help increase agricultural output in the area.

EUROPE

AFP: PRC, BRITISH TEAM DISCUSS LIGHT INDUSTRY PROJECTS

OW081321 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (AFP)--Some 400 million dollars worth of possible business each way between China and Britain was announced here today by a British selling team. A total of 42 "buy-back" projects in light industry were discussed and negotiations would continue at company level, the mission said. Buy-back deals involve supplying plant to China with payment in the form of output from the plant.

The mission led by Jack Perry and comprising representatives of firms dealing with China since the 1950's, understood from its talks here that light industry was a priority sector in China after the modernization of agriculture. It also believed heavy industry could not be developed to a "take-off" point through lack of foreign currency.

Known as the "Group of 48" the visitors said they were told that decentralization was a current policy. Local authorities would shortly be able to conclude deals directly with foreign companies rather than go through central import bodies as in the past.

The Chinese saw light industry growth as a way of acquiring foreign currency quickly in order to boost heavy industry.

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Seven of the 42 projects discussed related to technical plant and two involved ore exploitation. The rest concerned other capital goods, clothing, foodstuffs, tobacco and pharmaceuticals. The British team said details would be in three stages: Sale of equipment to China, agreement by China to pay with output, exclusive rights for the British firm to market the output abroad.

China recently announced a cut-back in heavy industry investment, particularly in the steel sector. Big contract negotiations with Japanese steel interests were suspended. Chinese authorities are currently revamping the 1976-85 national plan, which in its original form included a target of 60 million tons of steel annually, double the present figure.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUA GUOFENG SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW091206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 9 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the office of prime minister of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria. The full text of the message reads:

I wish to extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your assumption of the office of prime minister of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria.

May the deep friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger and develop steadily.

May Algeria enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

U.S. PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR TALKS WITH AS-SADAT

OW081620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, March 8 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived here this afternoon to have talks with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in an effort to break the stalemate in the Middle East peace negotiations.

On his three-day visit to Egypt, President Carter is accompanied by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defence Secretary Harold Brown. He was welcomed at the airport by President and Mrs as-Sadat, Vice-President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, other high-ranking government officials and the diplomatic corps.

Prior to the visit, President Carter had talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in which he had put forward his country's new proposals on settling the differences between Egypt and Israel on the signing of a peace treaty. He would put forward the same proposals to President as-Sadat in the course of their talks.

This is President Carter's second visit to Egypt since he came to power. His first visit to this country in January last year was also aimed at seeking a Middle East solution.

KHOMEYNI ACCUSES IRAN'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF WEAKNESS

OW082042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 8 (XINHUA)--The Iranian religious leader Khomeyni attacked the provisional government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan for its "weakness" and its attempt to establish a Western type democratic republic, the local press reported today.

Addressing clergymen and students of the theological college in Qom yesterday, Khomeyni stressed that the revolution must be austere Islamic. "Our problem is that we are too much influenced by the West. For long years we were under the influence of America," he said, adding "we are independent. Our laws are from Islam." He said he had told the ministers that "the luxuries--carpets, furniture and extra Western trappings--should all go." All women working in the ministries should wear the chadog (Moslem robe) in the office.

He called on clergymen to go to the remote parts of the country and encourage the people to vote for the Islamic republic in the forthcoming referendum.

According to REUTER, his speech appeared to widen the gap between the Islamic revolutionary movement and the cabinet of Premier Bazargan.

Matine-Daftary, prominent lawyer and head of the human right organization in Iran announced the formation of a national democratic front on March 5. The organization demanded an open and democratic political regime and a debate before any plebiscite to determine the future type of government.

A government spokesman strongly denied the rumours of Bazargan's resignation.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CENTRAL AMERICANS DENOUNCE U.S. PRICING POLICY

OW022053 Beijing XINHUA in English 1948 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)--The United States was denounced today for "holding down and keeping under control the prices of raw materials produced by Latin American countries on the strength of its economic power" at a meeting attended by agriculture ministers of Central American countries in Mexico City, according to a report from there.

The meeting on the sanitation of agriculture and livestock breeding was attended by agriculture ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua and vice agriculture minister of Panama. The ministers also pointed out that the U.S. tariff policy towards Latin America has been hardened recently.

Guatemalan Minister Edgar Ponciano Castillo said that the situation is "grave because the countries in this area are influenced by the inflation of the developed countries, which are boosting the prices of manufactured goods and forcing down the prices of fruits and vegetables they buy from us."

The Salvadorian Minister Jose Rutilo Aguilera called for the granting of "preferential treatment and more just prices" by the United States to Latin American raw materials.

Panama's Vice Minister Ariel Bernett said that "It is imperative to find out a way which can serve to defend the prices of Latin American exports, mainly against U.S. restrictions."

The ministers also pointed to the need to look for new financial markets and markets for their agricultural products so as to balance their trade relations with the United States.

NATIONAL YOUTH AFFORESTATION CONFERENCE APPEALS TO CHILDREN

OW080238 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 5 Mar 79 OW

[National Youth Afforestation Conference's appeal to children throughout the country]

[Excerpts] Yanan, 5 Mar--Dear comrades:

In the first spring since the shifting of the emphasis of the work of the whole party to socialist modernization, we, the 800 delegates from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, came to attend the National Youth Afforestation Conference convened in the sacred land of Yanan. The congratulatory messages sent to the conference by the party Central Committee and the State Council have given us tremendous inspiration and strength. Children of the whole country: We should respond positively to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and take urgent actions and struggle to cover the great motherland with trees more rapidly. For this purpose, the following appeal is made to children throughout the country:

1. Establish the noble ideal that we cannot become heroes without building up a "10,000-li green great wall" and the determination never to give up the task of covering the motherland with trees.
2. Act as shock brigade members in covering the motherland with trees. Each year, around the tree-planting day, it is necessary to plant trees and carry out afforestation activities on a large scale and vigorously engage in covering with trees the areas near villages and houses and along roads and streams. In those places with the necessary conditions, children should build "youth forests" and "children forests." In the three northeastern provinces, youths should join the broad masses in firing the first shot for building the "10,000-li green great wall" with concrete actions of fulfilling and over-fulfilling the task of preparing more than 6 million mou of trees for this year.
3. Endeavor to study advanced experiences in scientific afforestation and cultivation of seedlings and do a meticulous job in planting and protecting trees to insure survival, rapid growth and abundant production of trees.
4. Perform well in collecting fine seedlings and nursing saplings.
5. Do a good job in acting as sentries in forest protection. It is necessary to vigorously publicize and conscientiously implement "the Forestry Act of the PRC (for trial use)" and the State Council's "Announcement on the Protection of Forests and Prohibition of Unscrupulous Cutting and Felling of Trees."

5 March 1979, Yanan.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL CALLS FOR SPEEDING UP AFFORESTATION

OW080435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 6 Mar 79 OW

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO 6 March editorial: "Accelerate Afforestation in the Motherland to Achieve Abundance in Trees and Grain"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has adopted in principle the "Forestry Act of the People's Republic of China (for trial use)" and has decided to establish 12 March as Arbor Day for our country. This is a major event in the history of China's forestry. We must start from the first springtime after shifting the emphasis of the party's work to socialist modernization, mobilize the whole party and the people of the entire country, accelerate the afforestation of the motherland and gradually achieve abundance in trees and grain to contribute to the four modernizations.

The forestry issue is one of agriculture. A forest plays the role of conditioning the climate, nurturing water sources, conserving soil and water, preventing windstorms and solidifying sands, preventing and eliminating the pollution of our environment and changing our natural conditions. It has the biological function of maintaining the ecological equilibrium. A forest is a green water reservoir and a natural shield for crops. We must develop agricultural production by acting in accordance with economic laws and the natural law. To develop forestry and increase the coverage rate of trees in a strategic act of fundamental importance in following the natural law, changing the natural features and guaranteeing a stable, high-yielding agriculture. Without the development of forestry, a stable, high-yielding agriculture will be out of the question. We must fully understand the urgent and momentous nature of the development of forestry.

Our great motherland is very large in area. Historically, it was mainly an agricultural country. However, the present agricultural situation in our country is still very backward. There are frequent and numerous windstorms, sandstorms, drought spells, floods and other natural disasters. The output of our crops is low and not stable. These factors are in sharp contradiction to the four modernizations. There are many reasons why our agriculture suffers many disasters and is low-yielding. One important reason is that our country does not have many forests. What is worse, the distribution of the few forests it has is not even, and the percentage of the land covered by trees is very low, less than half the average percentage for other countries in the world. In some regions in China the coverage percentage is only 1 or 2 percent. Because of the lack of proper protection from tree coverage, our crops cannot withstand natural disasters. Thus our agricultural development is seriously affected. According to the experience of some countries whose economies are well developed, only when a country's percentage of tree coverage reaches more than 30 percent and the distribution of its forests is evenly spread can they play the role of conditioning the climate, preventing natural disasters, and guaranteeing a stable development for agriculture.

Historically, our country had many forests. However, because the reactionary ruling classes of all dynasties sabotaged and destroyed trees to open up barren lands for farming, our country has gradually lost many forests. In this connection, the north-western part of our country is a typical region. Many years ago northwestern China was a place where trees, water and grass were plentiful. This was why the Huang He Valley became the cradle of our country's culture. Later, because forests were devastated and "the center of water accumulation and storage was lost along with the forests," many parts of the region became wastelands. This was very similar to what Engels discussed in his "Dialectics of Nature"--the situation in Mesopotamia, Greece and Asia Minor where many places became wastelands due to destruction of trees in ancient times. After our country was liberated, our forestry was developed to a certain extent. However, during the past 10 years and more, due to the serious interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," indiscriminate felling of trees has prevailed in some places. Many forests have been destroyed by felling trees. As a result, forest resources have been seriously sabotaged, and the aftermath is very serious for agriculture, animal husbandry and other fields. In ancient and modern times, at home and abroad, there have been many cases of punishment by nature due to destruction of forests. We should conscientiously sum up experience and draw a lesson in this connection, unite our thinking, deepen our understanding and quicken the pace of building our forestry.

Another important reason why our forestry has developed slowly is that some of our comrades still do not have a correct understanding of the close relationship between forestry and agriculture. They fail to attach great importance to the biological functions of forests in improving natural conditions and protecting the stable growth of crops and to the serious aftermath resulting from destruction of forests. What agriculture is to forestry, fish are to water.

One cannot use fish without water; agriculture cannot be developed without forests. However, some people often place agricultural development in opposition to the development of forestry. They rave: "We have to ignore forestry until we fulfill the grain production task. Whether we afforest the land or not does not concern the whole situation. Afforestation will affect agriculture." These are all subjective, one-sided and narrowminded ideas which violate the natural law.

Comrade Mao Zedong already emphatically pointed out: "Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent, and none of them is dispensable. It is necessary to put the three on an equal footing." In developing agriculture, we cannot successfully push forward grain production if we tackle grain production only; and even if we can push it forward for the time being, the success cannot last long, because grain production will soon plummet at times of natural disasters. We have drawn many such lessons. All this proves that if we do not begin with afforestation as a fundamental measure, we cannot fundamentally improve the production conditions for agriculture and animal husbandry, and the development of agriculture and animal husbandry will be empty talk.

The arable land of our country is 1.5 billion mou, constituting only one-tenth of our total area. There are still more than 1 billion mou of barren mountains and hill slopes not yet afforested. There are many hills and mountains but only a little farmland in many places of our country. In some provinces and regions mountains and hills constitute 70-80 percent, while farmland constitutes only 20-30 percent. If we pay attention only to the farmland and ignore the much larger area of mountains and hills, then we are belittling the scope of agriculture. If we cover all barren hills and mountains with trees step by step and plant every bit of land that can be made green with trees, we can not only improve natural conditions but also produce more timber, firewood, fodder and various wood byproducts and open up wide sources of raw material for commune- and brigade-run enterprises. On the mountains and hills we can plant a large number of camellia trees, olive trees, walnut trees and other woody oil-bearing trees, as well as date trees, nut trees, persimmon trees and other fruit trees. If we do not use farmland for afforestation, we can supply the masses with more nutritious food. In our motherland the good earth is full of life everywhere, and great potentials can be tapped. There is plenty of room for us to develop. If we truly intend to have a continually stable and high grain production, we should actively support forestry.

There is another argument saying: "Soil improvement and river harnessing yield quick results while afforestation does not--distant water cannot quench urgent thirst." This is also a one-sided idea that hinders the development of forestry. Farmland capital construction projects include engineering work such as harnessing rivers and improving soils and biological factors such as tree planting and afforestation. While the engineering work such as harnessing rivers and improving soils is necessary, the biological factors such as tree planting and afforestation cannot be abolished. Regarding time, it is a fact that a relatively longer period is needed for growing trees. However, based on forestry's role of preventing windstorms and sandstorms and conserving water sources in agricultural production, the trees once planted will increasingly yield beneficial results year after year. Meanwhile, immediate results and long-range interests are relative. A 1,000-li journey starts with the first step. With time moving on, long range will gradually be shortened. As a practice common in the old society, old farmers used to plant more trees before they died in order to benefit their descendants.

Why are we communists who are determined to struggle for the cause of communism so shortsighted, and why do we consider immediate results only in disregard of the people's long range interests? Moreover, biological factors also play an indispensable role in protecting river harnessing and soil improvement projects. There are reservoirs with few trees planted in the upper reaches of their water sources. In case of heavy rain, huge currents will come down directly to destroy the embankments, dikes and the reservoirs themselves, thereby causing serious disasters. Some localities are covered by few trees and attach no importance to tree planting and afforestation. The result is serious water and soil erosion. Reservoirs once repaired will soon be filled with accumulated sands and fail to play their role of storing water. This situation is commonly seen and should serve as a warning to us.

To accomplish the great mission of making our country green and to keep abreast with the four modernizations, forestry must be quickly developed. This requires leading comrades at all levels in various localities to thoroughly understand the importance of forestry, widely publicize the significance of tree planting and afforestation, and attach equal importance to forestry and agriculture. It is necessary to include forestry construction as an important project in farmland capital construction, take such measures as are suitable to local conditions, plant trees to protect against disasters, afforest land wherever is suitable and do a good job in research and planning. Protective forests, timber forests, industrial forests, firewood and charcoal forests, and forests for special usage should be built in a large scale.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to conscientiously implement forestry policies; insure that whoever planted the trees--the state, the commune, the production brigade, or commune members around their houses or at places designated by the production team--own them; bring all positive factors into full play; and let the state, collectives and individuals work in unison. Premier Zhou instructed us when he was still alive: With the exception of the old and sick, all leading comrades from the central organs to the localities should take the lead in planting some trees every year, cultivate a habit of tree planting and set appropriate rules for it. Beginning this year, we should seriously and persistently carry out these instructions. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in planting trees and afforestation. From the central organs to the localities, from the leaders to the masses, from town to country, and from highland to plains, everybody should plant trees and persist in doing it every year until all barren mountains, sandy wastes; around fields and livestock breeding areas, towns, and villages; roadsides, river and lake banks; around government offices, factories, mines, schools, troop barracks and generally all places suitable for tree planting are covered with trees and all hills and riversides are green.

It is necessary to concentrate efforts on planting trees and afforestation, on the one hand, and to persist in doing so on the other; to launch extensive mass movements on the one hand and to organize professional afforestation teams on the other; to insure speed on the one hand and quality on the other; and to plant trees well on the one hand and to manage them well and insure their survival on the other. Forestry departments and state forestry enterprises should play an exemplary role, thoroughly correct the erroneous practice of attaching more importance to felling and less importance to planting, quickly covered the felled areas with new trees, insure that more trees are planted than felled, and publicize the significance of afforestation among the cadres and masses and impart forestry science and technology to them.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The broad masses of young people are a huge tree-planting and afforestation force. We must fully mobilize and organize them to carry out the great mission of making the country green. The National Youth Afforestation Conference has issued a written proposal urging the young people throughout the country to respond actively to the magnificent call of building "a great green wall" and making the motherland green; organize themselves into a huge afforestation contingent; launch an afforestation emulation campaign; strive to be shock workers in making the country green; serve as sentinels in forest protection; and contribute their efforts toward thoroughly changing China's natural environment. Arbor day is near, let us mobilize immediately to plant trees and afforest the land vigorously and make the country green as quickly as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN COMMENT ON DE-MAOIFICATION

OW090744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 9 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)--Foreign press comment should be analysed realistically from the proletarian viewpoint, says an article by Dong Tai in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

He illustrates the point by analysing comments by foreign writers on what they call "demaofication."

Following is a summary of the article:

There are all kinds of people in other countries. Some are indeed imperialists attacking and slandering us, and we should undoubtedly give them blow for blow. There are also journalists who observe matters from a bourgeois viewpoint and who also make mistakes in their comments or reports, but not out of malice. Some comments may be based on facts.

Many writers in foreign countries or in Hong Kong are our friends and they say something that we don't say. It won't hurt us to listen.

As for foreign comment on what they call demaofication, this must also be analysed. There are some self-styled communists or radical leftists who are unhappy over our party's smashing of the gang of four and claim that we are betraying Mao Zedong Thought. Actually, they are defending the gang of four and their line. There are also bourgeois commentators who charge us with "demaofication" because they observe from a bourgeois standpoint. Then, there are people who are not familiar with China and its policy, and who confuse certain sayings of Comrade Mao Zedong with what the gang of four advocated, concluding therefore that we are carrying out "demaofication." Once they understand, they no longer say these things.

It is generally understood abroad that our party is not "demaofying" but on the contrary is restoring Mao Zedong Thought to its original form by refuting the distortions of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We are reaffirming the great achievements of Comrade Mao Zedong, defending the core of Mao Zedong Thought while discarding certain things which were wrong or overdone. China is adopting important new measures along the road of economic development and modernization, the goal set by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai. In short, it is pointed out in foreign press that China is carrying out not "demaofication" but "demystification."

Of course, there is also the sort of comment the Soviet revisionists put out, attacking us for not abandoning Mao Zedong Thought and saying that we stubbornly cling to "Maoism." They are under the illusion that we might jettison Mao Zedong Thought and stop our principled struggle against them. This is an entirely different kind of comment.

Lin Biao and the gang of four used to cite foreign press comment in order to smear opponents of their fascist dictatorship. Just because a certain Soviet economist said that distribution "to each according to his work" would not lead to capitalism and the forming of a bourgeois class, anyone who said the same thing in China would be accused by the gang of peddling reactionary Soviet views. A big fuss would be made if someone accompanied a foreigner making a film which showed some backward aspects of China, even if the film maker was really a friend of China with no bad intentions. The foreigner would be accused of being anti-China and our comrades who accompanied him would be charged with being foreign agents.

Lenin said that truth is still truth, even when it comes from the mouths of hypocrites. We should not judge a statement by the person who makes it. We can't say that certain facts are not facts because, however rare the case may be, they come from the enemy, nor should we call an incorrect statement correct just because it comes from the proletariat or its leaders. The only criterion for distinguishing between truth and error is social practice, the practice of the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment. There is no other criterion.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS CORRECTION OF WRONGLY JUDGED CASE

HK081310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 79 p 3 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO report: "Yang Shuqin Voluntarily Rectifies Her Wrong Judgment on a Case"]

[Text] After studying documents of the Central Committee, Comrade Yang Shuqin of the No 2 criminal court under the Higher People's Court of Shanghai realized that the "Jiang Lihua counterrevolutionary case" handled by her was a frameup. She voluntarily asked the leadership for permission to reexamine and correct this case.

It has now been found that the so-called counterrevolutionary crime of Jiang Lihua was that she had written words blaming Chairman Mao in an article entitled "Long Live the Chinese Communist Party" which she wrote in December 1968. In the article she denounced the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in whipping up the reactionary ideological trend of "suspecting all and overthrowing all" and toppling a large number of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. In 1973, she realized her mistakes under the circumstances and confessed to the military administration group under the judicial and public security organs of Jiading County. She was not pardoned but was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 years. After she completed her term and was released, she left Shanghai and traveled widely to air grievances for the injustices done to Vice Chairman Deng. In October 1976, she wrote a leaflet entitled "The Past Decade." She also wrote a number of slogans in Changsha, Liuzhou, Guilin and other places to expose the "gang of four's" crimes in bringing disaster to the country and the people, which also included words of censure against Chairman Mao. For this, she was again charged with a "counterrevolutionary" crime and sentenced to 3 years' public surveillance in January 1978. After reexamining this case, the Higher People's Court of Shanghai has decided to reverse the two previous judgments and return a verdict of not guilty on Jiang Lihua. She is thus exonerated and rehabilitated.

Comrade Yang Shuqin spoke of her changed opinion when she exchanged experiences with others at the Shanghai Municipal Work Conference on Criminal Trials. She said: I was in an ideological dilemma when I took over Jiang Lihua's case in July 1977. I found Jiang Lihua's rousing denunciation against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" most incisive and I admired her for daring to say things which people did not dare say in public. However, as soon as I read the lines of censure against Chairman Mao, I realized that this was a difficult case involving matters of policy, and any mishandling would be taken as a problem of stand and attitude toward Chairman Mao. [paragraph continues]

Later, seeing that this case was approved by municipal leaders concerned from her arrest to her indictment, I reached the decision that although Jiang Lihua was chiefly opposed to Lin Biao and the "gang of four," she should not be accorded lenient treatment and should at least be put under public surveillance for having censured Chairman Mao. After studying the guidelines of the Eighth National Conference on Judicial Work With the People and articles on "Practice Is the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth," Yang Shuqin gradually enhanced her understanding and began to see that Jiang Lihua's case was a frameup.

First, Comrade Jiang Lihua is a young girl who left school and plunged into society in 1968. She only wrote "Long Live the Chinese Communist Party" to voice her indignation against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who fabricated the so-called "February adverse current" in a vain attempt to topple Zhu De, Chen Yi, Ho Long and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; to air grievances for the large numbers of veteran cadres who had been thrown into prison, ordered to step aside and branded with names on phony charges; and to vent her utmost discontent with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who provoked armed conflicts and civil wars, incited work stoppages in factories and caused agricultural production to drop. In October 1976, exasperated by the "gang of four's" suppression of the Tiananmen revolutionary masses movement and false accusations against Comrade Deng Xiaoping, she left Shanghai which was tightly controlled by the gang and joined the masses of other provinces in denouncing the gang. In the leaflet "The Past Decade," which she distributed in Changsha, Guilin, Liuzhou and other places, she enumerated the grave impact of the gang's perverted actions on politics, education, industrial and agricultural production, people's livelihood, social practices and four other aspects. She said that "the past decade was a decade of retrogression and feudal restoration." She also said that the "General Program," the "Regulations for Industry" and the "Outline Report" prepared by Comrade Deng Xiaoping when he presided over the work of the Central Committee "bared our hearts and represented the needs of the millions of people" and warmly praised the aboveboard and noble qualities displayed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in serving the country and the people. Meanwhile, she sharply denounced Zhang Chunqiao in a letter directly addressed to him. She said: "You are more vicious than Lin Biao because you know how to wag your tongue, emasculate Marxism-Leninism and fawn on others. For the purpose of gaining the premiership, you did not hesitate to resort to slanders, encirclement and suppression...." These were manifestations of her struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The first verdict confused right and wrong because it not only did not affirm her main purpose of opposing Lin Biao and the "gang of four" but regarded her exposure of the actual damage done by the gang as a crime of attacking the socialist system.

Furthermore, in a letter addressed to Comrade Jiang Weiqing [3068 3262 3237], Jiang Lihua asked "the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation to display the same revolutionary enthusiasm they displayed when they overthrew the Jiang Dynasty in the past, fear neither toppling nor dismissal and lead us to carry the revolution through to the end." When she heard the triumphant news of the smashing of the "gang of four", she wrote to Chairman Hua to pledge her support and wished that he would "earnestly shoulder heavy burdens and grasp work in all fields to bring about an upswing in the national economy." "For the benefit of the country, Vice Chairman Deng should be allowed to continue with his work." At the end, she wrote: "I wish our party, our country and our socialist cause greater prosperity and hope that we can complete the envisaged two-stage development and build a powerful socialist country by the end of the 20th century." All these show that although Jiang Lihua had said something about Chairman Mao in her articles and slogans, her objectives were not counterrevolutionary. When she learned that Chairman Mao had issued the instruction to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" long before his death, she regretted that she had wronged the chairman. This also shows that she did not oppose Chairman Mao on purpose.

Speaking of the lesson she learned in handling this case, Comrade Yang Shuqin said: The only way that we can draw a clear line of demarcation between mistakes and crimes is to seek truth from facts, follow the mass line and analyze questions in an all-round and dialectical way by taking historical facts into account. In these past years, the socialist legal system was badly trampled on by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In handling cases, we were not allowed to study the "motives" and "causes" or to find out whether there were "counterrevolutionary objectives." All we did was to grasp one or two faulty sentences and magnify them to the maximum. Thus, we were sure to make mistakes. This time, before passing final judgment, I went to two units in which Jiang Lihua had previously served to hear the opinions of the masses. At the Fengbin middle school, they said: Jiang Lihua's case is rather special and should be handled in light of concrete conditions after making an all-round analysis of the specific time and circumstances against which events took place. A veteran cadre also said: Jiang Lihua was mad at Lin Biao and the "gang of four," particularly at their persecution of veteran cadres. I did not take these correct opinions of the masses into serious consideration and cast them aside because the higher authorities had already made the decision. This turned out to be a mistake. Judicial officers of the people are responsible to the party as well as to the people. Only by doing things strictly according to law and accurately enforcing the party policies and state laws can we say that we have truly discharged our responsibilities toward the party and the people.

GONGREN RIBAO CRITICIZES GANG SLOGAN ON PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

HK081150 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wang Tanbao [3769 2232 1405] of Lechang electrical machinery plant, Guangdong Province: "Can the Proletarian Dictatorship 'Live Ten Thousand Years?'"]

[Text] When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, "long live" (or "live ten thousand years") was a phrase in vogue. Raising one's arm and shouting "long live" before and after a meeting became an unwritten law. After the smashing of the "gang of four," this formalist practice was generally put aside. In many localities, however, people still shout "long live the proletarian dictatorship" before concluding a trial meeting.

Can the proletarian dictatorship "live ten thousand years?"

As everyone knows, the state is the product of irreconcilable contradictions between classes and is a tool by which one class rules another. A class which dominates exercises dictatorship over another in order to protect its interests and consolidate its rule. The proletarian dictatorship is built by the proletariat through a violent revolution and by completely smashing the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie. Its historical tasks are twofold: At home, it suppresses the reactionary class, the reactionaries and those sabotaging the socialist construction, develops productive forces quickly, raises the people's communist consciousness and creates conditions for realizing communism. In the international sphere, it guards against the enemy's subversion and aggression from outside the country. Therefore, the proletarian dictatorship will inevitably disappear with the wiping out of classes. Under no circumstances can it last forever. If the proletarian dictatorship "lives ten thousand years," then there will never be any hope of human society entering communist society. From this, we can see that there will be no prospect for communism if the dictatorship "lives ten thousand years." Dictatorship should not be allowed to "live ten thousand years" if we want to create brilliant prospects for communism. Formulation of the slogan "long live the proletarian dictatorship" is incompatible with the law of historical development and is incorrect.

BEIJING RIBAO ASCRIBES PRODUCTION SUCCESS TO POLITICAL STABILITY

HK081222 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 79 p 1 HK

[Article by BEIJING RIBAO commentator: "We Must Attach Prime Importance to the Excellent Situation of Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The 3d plenary session of the 11th party congress decided that beginning this year, the focus of the whole party's work must be shifted to socialist modernization. This is a great, historical shift. Displaying a vigorous fighting spirit, the people of the whole city are working hard as never before. As a result, reports of victories keep pouring in from all fronts and a new socialist atmosphere in which everyone contributes toward the four modernizations is flourishing.

Experience gained in the past decades since the founding of the PRC shows that making a success of socialist construction requires even greater political stability and unity. Since the focus of the party's work has now been shifted to turning China into a modern and powerful socialist country at a rapid speed, we need a prolonged period of political stability and unity. Promoting stability and unity aims at achieving what Comrade Mao Zedong constantly urged us to create, a lively political atmosphere in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal ease of mind. This means that we must improve order in society, in production and in other work so that everyone, united with one heart and one purpose, will strive hard toward the grand goal of achieving the four modernizations. Only with such a social setting of stability and unity is it possible for leading organs at all levels to devote their major efforts to conducting socialist construction well, for the workers, peasants and intellectuals to apply themselves to their work and study, for people's democracy to be promoted and for socialist legality to be strengthened over a prolonged period and on a firm basis, for the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses to be mobilized on a broad scale to accomplish socialist modernization and implement the resolutions of the third plenary session and for national defense to be effectively strengthened and the sabotage and incursions by big and small hegemonists to be forestalled. In a word, only when there is political stability and firm peace of mind for the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat is it possible for our country to promote construction, develop science, education and culture at great speed and improve people's living conditions. Internationally, many countries hope there will be stability and unity in China so they can conduct normal trade with us. We must seize this favorable moment and promote stability and unity in our country. By adhering to plain living and hard struggle and relying on our own efforts, we must attract foreign investments and introduce advanced technology to China to quicken the pace of achieving the four modernizations.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" more than 2 years ago and with the concern and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, the mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" launched throughout the city has resulted in great victories. It has also resulted in implementing the party's specific policies and in redressing cases in which people have been framed, wrongly judged and falsely charged. This has promoted an excellent situation of stability and unity throughout the city, restored production and rapidly developed science, culture and education. The total value of industrial production rose 13.8 percent last year over 1977, the highest it has been for years. Output of grain rose by 20 percent, an all-time high. Revenue increased by 15.2 percent, another record. We owe this excellent situation, denied us for so many years, to the arduous struggle and heavy price that we have paid. The counterrevolutionary sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused such great havoc in our country that widespread chaos reigned for 10 years.

Some comrades still remember the chaotic scenes of social upheavals when the "gang of four" was running amuck and dark clouds were gathering over the sky. In those days many revolutionary veterans, exemplary workers and models were intimidated and persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and some were even jailed and mercilessly tortured. The revolutionary masses who were branded as counterrevolutionaries were deprived of their freedom, while many young people had to discontinue their education. Some of them were even misled into committing crimes. With the workers unemployed, the peasants kept away from the fields and scientists and technicians denied access to laboratory facilities, the national economy was on the verge of collapse and people suffered greatly. This is a very tragic lesson. With people throughout the country setting their minds on order and progress, they look forward to achieving the four modernizations at an early date. Every CCP and CYL member, every revolutionary comrade and every patriot must treasure and cherish this excellent situation of stability and unity and avoid doing anything that could harm or disrupt it. It is wrong to impair social and political stability and undermine unity among the people. It is wrong to say or do anything that will jeopardize the realization of the four modernizations because such actions go against the fundamental interests of the state and people. They should be opposed by all patriotic-minded people.

In handling problems we must adhere to the principle of subordinating minor issues to the whole situation and side issues to major tasks. Since promoting stability and unity and achieving socialist modernization is vital to our fundamental interests, we must give overall consideration to this matter, which overrides the things we do and the problems we want to solve. Leading cadres at all levels must take the initiative and give serious consideration to factors that may affect stability and unity in their own units and outstanding problems that must be resolved. All problems that should and can be solved must be solved without delay, while those that cannot be immediately solved should be referred to the masses and the root causes explained and correct steps proposed. They must not be put aside on the pretext that circumstances related to their occurrence are long past and that to recall them would be too troublesome. Problems that can and should be solved must not be put off indefinitely on the pretext of preoccupation with work. Disregarding such problems on the pretext that the units which handled them were abolished or making no efforts to solve them in the belief that putting things right will prejudice one's prestige will badly affect attempts to promote stability and unity and, therefore, must be corrected. We must also educate relevant personnel and bring home the fact that China is, in an economic sense, still a developing country and that with the smashing of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many things must be sorted out and many problems left over from the past can only be solved step by step. We must carefully handle the relations among the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. We must not neglect the interests of the state and the collective and overlook production as well as financial and material resources available to the state and instead stress the interests of the individual and propose excessive and unreasonable demands. After the basic problems have been solved, we must unite and look forward to achieving the four modernizations. We must not get bogged down with side issues or engage in activities that will impair socialist legality on the pretext of promoting democracy. In short, to solve problems we must see to it that what we do will benefit the consolidation of stability and unity and improve order in society, production and other work.

Achieving the four modernizations and turning China into a modern and powerful socialist country in this century is a glorious task assigned to us by history. [paragraph continues]

CCP and CYL members, cadres, the masses and intellectuals in the capital should work hard without stopping. The bugle on the march toward modernization has now been sounded and a bright future is beckoning us. On the new Long March, let us advance arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder, work hard and strive to achieve the four modernizations with all our strength.

LI XIANNIAN, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND BANKING MEETING

OW081457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0150 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Mar--From 5 to 28 February the People's Bank of China held a national conference of its branch managers in Beijing to study how to shift emphasis of banking operations to socialist modernization, and how to induce banks to play a full role in reorganizing, consolidating and speedily developing the national economy and to make necessary contributions in this field.

During the conference, Vice Premiers Li Xianndian, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Wang Renzhong, Kang Shien, and other comrades heard reports and delivered speeches.

Representatives attending the conference stressed: We must make great efforts to increase our understanding of the role of banks as they are shifting the emphasis of their work to socialist modernization. The People's Bank is not only a state financial management authority but also a group of economists specializing in the credit business. Its task is to oversee currency distribution, control national financial activities, and coordinate the development of the national economy. Lenin once said: "Socialism cannot be realized without large-scale banking operations." (Quotation from article "Can the Bolsheviks Retain State Power?" in "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, page 311) It is true that the economy will greatly benefit by allowing banks to handle many financial transactions and to manage the economy in accordance with economic laws.

With the development of the economy and production--a process requiring professional skills--the role played by banks must be more clearly understood by the people. Over the past 10 years the role of banks was misunderstood by them because of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Whenever the overseeing role of banks was mentioned, people would mistake it for the system adopted by the bourgeoisie to control, restrict and oppress workers. Anyone who stressed the need for bank interests to serve as an economic lever would be accused of practicing revisionism. Consequently, normal banking operations were disrupted, and the role of the banks was drastically downgraded and virtually reduced to the roles of accountant and cashier. This is why the efficiency of our banks lags behind that of the 17-year period preceding the Great Cultural Revolution and trails far behind banks in other parts of the world. We must urgently catch up with them.

The conference stressed the need to thoroughly criticize the "left" deviationist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which found its way into banking operations, and to eliminate its pernicious influence. Only in this can banks better serve the objectives of the four modernizations. The conference also made the following decision on loans: In the future, bank loans should be granted on a case by case basis. Support must be given to those best qualified recipients of industrial loans. All loans with favorable terms should be awarded well-organized, well-managed, and creditworthy enterprises which have successfully implemented state plans and contract provisions. Banks can restrict loans to other enterprises burdened with a lot of overstocked materials, and handicapped by a very low turnaround rate of funds. Banks must be encouraged to support enterprises capable of producing fine quality, highly marketable commodities, and must be authorized to reduce or refuse loans to any manufacturer of poor quality, unmarketable industrial items. The rate of interests on loans must also differ from case to case. The rate of interest on long term loans must be higher than the interest on short term loans. Only in this way can enterprises make every cent count, spend wisely and economically, and put their overstocked materials to good use.

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The conference pointed out: Banks must have the power of decision so that they can bring their role into full play. In the past, there were regulations governing loan grants. However, if loans were recommended by any leading comrade, banks usually felt powerless to refuse. For this reason, the conference called on banks at all levels to constantly report their work to leading party and government organs and to acquaint them with the achievements of the banks. If any individual leading comrade still recommends an unauthorized loan in violation of loan regulations, the bank should not hesitate to resolutely exercise its authority to reject it.

In addition to discussing a rate increase for interest on savings--in order to attract more funds for the four modernizations--the conference studied plans for reopening the Agricultural Bank of China, for strengthening the structure and work of domestic banks, for expanding contacts with banks abroad and for reforming the bank loan and credit management system. The conference also called on banks to practice economic accounting and strengthen the building of their contingents of cadres and workers. The conference concluded with a decision to give official titles to professional bank staff members on an experimental basis.

GONGREN RIBAO CALLS FOR STUDYING MANAGEMENT METHODS

OW040540 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Mar 79 OW

[Report on GONGREN RIBAO 4 March commentator's article: "Let's All Study Management"]

[Text] The article says: To realize the four modernizations it is essential to have modernized management. Under socialist conditions, the labor process in modernized mass production demands, more than any other time in the past, a more extensive, scientific and stringent management. At present, our technical level is low and our management level is even lower. We must fully understand the seriousness and urgency of this issue and promptly whip up an upsurge in studying management.

The article says: At present, all levels--from upper to lower--should grasp the training of management personnel as a strategic task. Not only industrial ministries and local departments which have established links with them, but also industrial bureaus, companies, plants, mines, enterprises and production workshops should take up this work at an early date. It is not only necessary to divorce personnel from production so that they can receive training on a rotational basis and in a planned way. It is also necessary to use various methods and do a good job in carrying out on-the-job training of grassroots-level cadres and the masses of staff and workers so as to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of staff and workers for studying management.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION LEADER DISCUSSES STATUS OF WOMEN

OW080243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 6 Mar 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Mar--On the occasion of the 8 March Working Women's Day, a XINHUA correspondent called on Comrade Kang Keqing, chairman of the National Women's Federation, and asked her to discuss how to motivate women's enthusiasm in rural areas in achieving all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and to accelerate agricultural production.

Comrade Kang Keqing said: Speeding up agricultural development is the fundamental condition for insuring realization of the four modernizations. The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee formulated the "Decisions of the CCP Central Committee on Some Questions Concerning Acceleration of Agricultural Development (draft)" and the "Regulations on Work in Rural People's Communes (draft for trial use);" mapped out the party's various policies and measures for the countryside; and won the support of the masses of commune members, both men and women.

Women comprise half of the country's rural labor force of 300 million people. They form a strong force on the agricultural front and play an extremely significant role in developing agriculture. To fully arouse the enthusiasm of women we must pay particular attention to solving all problems closely related to them when we implement the party's various policies for the countryside.

Comrade Kang Keqing pointed out: The policy concerning women's immediate interests is, first of all, equal pay for equal work for both men and women. This is part of the principle "from each according to his ability, and to each according to his work," a legitimate right given women by the constitution and an extremely important issue which will arouse women's work enthusiasm. In the past few years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" promoted the ultraleft line and undermined the policy "to each according to his work." In addition, there remained the long term influence of the feudalist thinking of attaching importance to men while ignoring women. Therefore, the policy of "equal pay for equal work" has not been carried out well in most places in China.

At present, various localities are implementing the system of management based on fixed production quotas and paying commune members according to the quantity and quality of work, providing an excellent situation to implement the policy of equal pay for equal work. It is hoped that cadres at all levels in the countryside will attach importance to implementing this policy for men and women, while they strengthen management based on fixed quotas. Women's federations at all levels should pay due attention to this question.

Comrade Kang Keqing also noted: The "decisions of the CCP Central Committee on Some Questions Concerning Acceleration of Agricultural Development (draft)" stressed the importance of solving the issue of achieving all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. It is hoped that in developing industrial and sideline production, various localities will take into consideration women's special features concerning work and in physiology as well as their household chores, proceed from the actual condition, make use of their strongpoints, minimize their weakpoints, assign them work for which they are best suited, and bring the active role of women into full play.

She also said: At present, some communes and brigades are developing a diversified economy according to local conditions and organizing women to take part in commune and brigade-run industries, sideline industry, animal husbandry and fishery and to undertake handicraft work such as weaving and embroidery. At the same time, they are encouraged to get involved in family sideline productions and raise poultry and livestock. All this has helped develop the collective economy, build up funds to pay for farm mechanization, raise the standards of living of commune members and has brought into play the wisdom and talents of women and promoted their further emancipation.

Comrade Kang Keqing pointed out: At present, the level of scientific knowledge and culture is still low among women, which is not adequate to meet the needs of agricultural modernization. The people say: "There are many women in the fields, but they know nothing about science and technology." This indicates that women are weak in the field of science and culture. At the same time, basic-level cadres in the countryside also fail to pay attention to the training of women.

She said: Our goal is to give all peasants secondary education and training in agricultural science and technology within 20 years so they will become laborers having specialized knowledge in certain farm techniques.

She also proposed that party committees and women's federations at various levels in the countryside coordinate with the relevant authorities and create conditions for women to attend full-time or part-time technical, agricultural or scientific schools and intensive training courses; eliminate illiteracy or semi-illiteracy among women, particularly among women cadres and young women; and train large numbers of women farm machinery operators, women technicians and women management personnel. The masses of women must realize that without cultural and scientific knowledge they will be unable to play their proper role in developing agricultural modernization. It is hoped that the masses of women will emancipate themselves from their narrowminded concept of small-scale production, eliminate their inferiority complex, tackle difficulties, study tenaciously, persistently and diligently, and make themselves new women of socialism having high political consciousness and cultural and scientific knowledge.

Comrade Kang Keqing concluded: The time for spring farming has already arrived. Our task is to achieve all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. It is hoped that various localities will pay attention to making rational arrangements for women's labor forces. Labor protection for women should be improved, nurseries and kindergartens run well and family burdens should be lightened so that all women can make full use of their talents and wisdom. The masses of women and women cadres in the countryside must get mobilized, strive to implement the party's various policies, speed up agricultural development, warmly respond to the notice issued by the National Women's Federation on commemorating the 8 March International Working Women's Day, develop various activities to vie with one another to become "8 March red standard bearers" and "8 March red banner collectives" and make remarkable contributions to production and study to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of our nation.

WOMEN OF CHINA JOURNAL FEATURES WOMEN SCIENTISTS

OWO51445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 5 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA)--One-third of China's four million scientists and technicians are women. They are active in fields ranging from natural resources to space science. Contributions to China's modernization of science and technology by three women scientists are featured in the newly revived English journal WOMEN OF CHINA.

Plant geneticist Chen Ying, one of the three scientists singled out, developed two new rice strains in 1973 using another culture. She is an associate research fellow and head of the somatic cell plant genetics research laboratory of the Institute of Genetics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Women constitute 40 percent of the 200 staff members at the institute.

Chen Ying and her colleagues began research on anther culture and haploid breeding of rice in 1970. Induction of pollen-derived plant from anther culture in test tubes was a new discovery in plant science in the 1960's. With this new technique, it generally takes only three years to develop a new, stable variety instead of 4-6 generations with the conventional method.

The two new rice strains developed by Chen Ying and her colleagues were accepted and named varieties Hua Yu (meaning anther-bred) Nos one and two after field experimentation in 1975. These two varieties are now being grown in Beijing, Tianjin and 30-odd prefectures and counties with a yield of about 7.5 tons per hectare for a single crop. By applying the same method, her colleagues have succeeded in breeding a new variety of wheat, which is now being used in farm production.

Chen Ying and her co-workers' paper, "Investigation and Utilization of Pollen-Derived Haploid Plants in Rice and Wheat," was presented at the Sino-Australian plant tissue culture symposium held in Beijing last May.

Now, by means of another culture they are able to isolate a single rice paddy pollen from anther and regenerate it into a haploid. Thus they have extended the study of the plant body to that of a single pollen, that is, to a cell. This has enabled them to go into cell engineering and the study of genetic development of higher plants on the basis of a haploid cell.

Lin Lanying, another woman scientist described in the journal, is a 61-year-old specialist in semiconductor materials and the deputy head of the Semiconductor Institute. She is also a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

She and her colleagues succeeded in designing and manufacturing a new high-pressure furnace in autumn 1977. Using this furnace they were able to grow single crystals of gallium phosphide needed to make the light-emission diodes, a material essential for use in electronic calculators and meters. In March 1978, Lin Lanying, on behalf of the Semiconductor Institute, presented China's first single crystal of gallium phosphide and dislocation-free gallium arsenide to the National Conference of Science and Technology. She is now leading the scientific workers of the institute with great vigour in the further improvement of the quality of integrated circuits and the cutting down of the percentage of rejects within the shortest possible time.

The third woman scientist reported by the journal is metal physicist Li Lin, daughter of China's noted geologist Li Siguang (J.S. Lee). She was a postgraduate student at Birmingham University, England, and later at Cambridge where she received her doctorate in 1951. When she returned to China she went to Shanghai to do research on nodular cast iron. After that she spent 13 years in the Atomic Energy Research Institute in Beijing, working on radiation damage caused by reactor materials. She was promoted to the position of research fellow in 1960.

Her father Li Siguang died in 1971, and when Premier Zhou Enlai instructed that a group be organized to edit and publish Li Siguang's writings, Li Lin joined the group. Li Siguang's new theories in geomechanics played an important role in locating China's abundant oil reserves.

Geology was not Li Lin's speciality, but her father's example had awakened her interest in the subject and she had enough knowledge of geomechanics to make her competent to carry out the job. She and her co-workers published six books edited from her father's writings. Now back in the Institute of Physics, Li Lin is working on high-temperature superconductive materials.

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RENMIN RIBAO Comments

HK080901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 79 p 3 HK

[Unattributed article: "Introduction to Issue No 2, 1979 of Lishi Yanjiu"]

[Text] Carried in this issue, Ding Weizhi's article "The '5 April' Movement and the Historical Experience of Proletarian Dictatorship" points out that almost everything done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was linked with the "left" opportunist assessment of class struggle during the socialist period. Without seriously rectifying the error of broadening the scope of class struggle, it will be impossible to clarify the nature and significance of the "5 April" Movement.

An article by the Modern History Group and the Literature Group under the Hunan Institute of Philosophy and Social Sciences, "The Pingjiang Uprising," dwells on the brilliant deeds of Comrade Peng Dehuai, who, together with Comrades Teng Daiyuan and Huang Gonglue, led the renowned Pingjiang Uprising in July 1928, established the 5th Army of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army and built a revolutionary base on the Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi borders.

Tong Huaizhou's article "Comrade Chen Yi During the Great Cultural Revolution" reviews how selfless and dauntless Comrade Chen Yi persistently upheld the basic Marxist-Leninist principle of seeking truth from facts and resolutely struggled against Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

In their article "On the Merits and Demerits of Qin Shihuang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty," Liu Zehua and Wang Liansheng believe that Qin Shihuang was a personality in Chinese history having great merits as well as serious demerits, and that his unification of China meant progress. However, they hold that the many policies he imposed on the people by centralizing power and going against the law of historical development had a dampening effect on society's economic and cultural development.

Jin Jingfang's article "A Discussion on the Division of Periods in Ancient Chinese History (Part One)" examines eight problems including "concerning the Jing-Tian system" and "burying the living with the dead does not sufficiently show that the Yin Dynasty was a typical slave society," thereby expressing a view different from Comrade Guo Moruo's thesis on the division of periods in ancient Chinese history.

Also carried in this issue are "Reevaluating the Westernization Movement" by Huang Yifeng and Jiang Duo, "The Authenticity of Tian Zhong's Report to the Throne" by Zhang Bofeng, "On the Napoleonic Decree" by Li Yuanming, "A Query About Shi Dakai's Participation in the Plot To Kill Yang Xiuqing" by Su Shuangbi and "Zhang Taiyan and the 'Story of the Ancestral Hall of the Du Family in Gaoqiao'" by Chen Tiejian.

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JIANGSU MEETING LAUDS ZHOU'S SPEECH ON INTELLECTUALS

OW071715 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Mar 79 OW

[Excerpts] To commemorate the 81st anniversary of the birthday of the esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou, the Jiangsu Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission on the morning of 5 March invited representatives of some of the scientific research units and institutions of higher education in Nanjing to a discussion meeting to restudy Premier Zhou's important speech at the 1962 National Conference on Scientific and Technical Work in Guangzhou.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Yan Kai, Gao Jiyu, Yang Tingbao, (Qin Yi), (Cheng Jiemin), (Ren Meie), (Zhao Jiashan), (Shen Zipei), (Lu Yuanhao), (Zhu Lisan), (Sheng Chenggui), (He Jingke), (Li Jinjue), (Xia (Jiaqi) and (Wang Yali). Three of the comrades attended the Guangzhou conference and personally heard Premier Zhou's report. The meeting was presided over by (Zhang Weiren), vice chairman of the provincial scientific and technological commission.

The comrades first reviewed the Guangzhou conference. They said: At that conference, Premier Zhou accurately explained the party's policy toward intellectuals. Entrusted by Premier Zhou, Vice Premier Chen Yi at the conference made an analysis of the changes and conditions concerning intellectuals in our country over the 13 years since liberation. He pointed out: The overwhelming majority of intellectuals ardently love the motherland, support the party's leadership, uphold socialism, have been tempered and tested and have made contributions. The masses of intellectuals are a part of the working people. They should have the label "bourgeois intellectuals" removed and be called intellectuals of the working people. Party organizations should trust them and effectively help them solve problems in scientific research and in daily life.

The comrades cited a host of facts and indignantly exposed and criticized Lin Biao, the gang of four and their ilk for brazenly undermining implementation of the guidelines of the Guangzhou conference and viciously attacking Premier Zhou's speech. Due to their interference and sabotage, the masses of intellectuals were again labeled as being "bourgeois" and deprived of their right to engage in scientific studies. As a result, the development of science was seriously hampered in our country.

The comrades said: At present, some leading comrades fail to correctly implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. Some intellectuals still have lingering fears and are timid and hesitant in doing their work. This seriously hampers efforts to shift the emphasis of the whole party's work to socialist modernization. Therefore, only by thoroughly eliminating the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four theoretically, ideologically and politically and really treating intellectuals as a part of the working people can we better arouse their socialist enthusiasm and give full play to their talents in realizing the four modernizations.

JIANGXI HOLDS CIVIL DEFENSE WORK CONFERENCE

HK080846 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 79 HK

[Summary] A Jiangxi provincial people's anti-air defense conference was recently held in Nanchang. The participants included members of the provincial people's anti-air defense leadership group, responsible comrades of the provincial people's anti-air defense office, responsible persons of prefectural, municipal and county people's anti-air defense leadership groups and offices, and designers, planners and technicians. The conference summed up work experiences of last year and discussed and mapped out the construction plans for this year.

Xin Junjie, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, commander of the Jiangxi Military District and deputy head of the provincial people's antiair defense leadership group, and Shen Gan, deputy head of the group, spoke at the conference.

Xin Junjie said: "The 7 years from 1979 to 1985 are the key period for fulfilling the general task for the new period, and also a very important period for doing well in people's antiair defense work. While vigorously developing the national economy, we must actively do well in construction for people's antiair defense and preparedness against war, to lay a firm foundation for dealing with a sudden enemy attack."

He said: "People's antiair defense is a long-term and arduous task in preparedness against war. In accordance with the party Central Committee's principles on construction for people's antiair defense and preparedness against war, we must strengthen leadership by party committees, extensively launch the masses, mobilize all positive factors, adopt effective measures to solve existing problems and stimulate the all-around unfolding of this work."

Bai Dongcai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and head of the provincial people's antiair defense leadership group, made an important speech at the conference. He said: "People's antiair defense work is an important component of national defense construction. It is an important part of implementing the strategic principle of active defense and an important strategic measure, under conditions of modern warfare, for preserving ourselves and wiping out the enemy. It is a continuation and development of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war in new historical conditions. To do well in people's antiair defense work is therefore of great importance for further implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principles on being prepared against war, being prepared against famine and doing everything for the people and on digging tunnels deep, storing grain everywhere and never seeking hegemony, for preserving our power in war and winning victory in opposing a future war of aggression, for insuring the smooth shift of the focus of current work and achieving the four modernizations, and for defending the fruits of socialist construction."

Bai Dongcai said: The province has achieved great success in people's antiair defense and preparedness against war in the past 3 years. The Fuzhou PLA units and the National People's Antiair Defense Office have commended us on many occasions. The party committees and the cadres and masses on the people's antiair defense front must further sum up experiences, make all-round plans in accordance with the principles, tasks and demands for people's antiair defense laid down by the party Central Committee and insure that the work advances in a planned and steady way. It is necessary to learn advanced experiences from fraternal provinces and municipalities and from foreign countries and strive for still greater success.

SHANDONG HOLDS FORUM ON INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

SK02228 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial Economic Commission recently held a forum in which chairmen of the various municipal and prefectural economic commissions participated. The forum directed the cadres and masses on the industrial and communications fronts in the province to mobilize immediately, deeply carry out an emulation drive to increase production and economize, centering on raising product quality, increasing the variety of products, lowering losses, increasing profits and maintaining safety in production, and to lay a sound foundation for the total fulfillment or overfulfillment of this year's production plans.

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Comrade Gao Qiyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, and Comrade Song Yimin, vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke at the forum.

The forum held: Since the beginning of this year, the enthusiasm to increase production among the broad masses of staff members and workers on the industrial and communications fronts in our province has been unprecedentedly boosted through the earnest implementation of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee's work conference, and because the party committees at all levels have generally begun to shift their work emphasis to socialist modernization.

The industrial and communications fronts scored fairly good production achievements in January and February, although the province suffered from two successive snowstorms and freezing spells. The total industrial output value of the province surpassed that of the corresponding period of 1978 by (3.7) percent. The output of about 70 percent of the major products reached or was near to the demands set forth for this period in the annual plans.

The forum pointed out: Although the industrial and communications fronts in the whole province scored certain achievements in January and February, there is still a big gap between achievements and the demands for high-standard, high-quality and high-speed work in developing industry, the shift of work emphasis to socialist modernizations. In the province as a whole, almost one third of the key products failed to reach the demands set forth for this period in the annual plans. Production shortfalls in some units were fairly serious.

The forum demanded: The party committees at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts in the province should adopt effective measures to quickly change the current backward situation. The output of major products should reach or surpass the average monthly level set forth by the annual plans. Efforts should be made to increase production so as to make up for the shortage in January and February's output. The standards for product quality, and the raw material and fuel consumption should be restored to or raised above the best level scored in 1978. It is especially necessary to score remarkable achievements regarding the new products added to this year's annual plan.

The forum demanded that leading cadres of the various departments in charge of industry change their workstyle, organize the cadres to go down to the grassroots units to assist the enterprises in solving practical problems and push production forward.

PENG CHONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI WOMEN'S DAY RALLY

OW082120 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Excerpts] More than 17,000 women's representatives from Shanghai's various fronts jubilantly attended a grand rally sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation on 8 March to celebrate International Working Women's Day. Leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Peng Chong, Yan Youmin, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Fuzhen, Yang Kai and Yang Xinpei attended the rally. Leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, various departments, commissions and offices under the municipal party and revolutionary committees, the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee as well as various districts, counties and bureaus were also present.

In her speech at the rally, Comrade Guan Jian said: The party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has created very favorable conditions for us to successfully shift the emphasis of the party's work to socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, we must, together with the people throughout the municipality, implement the line of achieving stability and unity, stabilizing the situation, emancipating our minds and going all out to speed up socialist modernization. We must work with one heart and one mind and lose no time in carrying out our tasks effectively and well. We women must play the role of "propping up half the heaven" in successfully shifting the emphasis of the party's work to socialist modernization and in building Shanghai into an advanced socialist center for industry, exports, science and technology. We must make remarkable achievements in order to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the great socialist motherland.

Yan Youmin, secretary of the municipal party committee, also spoke at the rally.

The municipal women's federation held a soiree on the evening of 8 March to mark International Women's Day.

LIU BAITAO COMMENDS SHANGHAI RAILWAY SERVICES

OW081912 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] As a result of the 2d competition in the national socialist emulation campaign launched among railway stations and train sections under the railway departments, the Shanghai railway station won 1st place in the 2d group of China's passenger stations and the 13th and 14th lines of the Shanghai train section once again won 1st place in the express service group.

On 8 March, Liu Baitao, vice minister of the Ministry of Railways and secretary of the Shanghai Railway Bureau party committee, conferred red banners on the leading comrades of both the Shanghai railway station and the Shanghai train section at the Shanghai Railway Culture Palace. Since the beginning of 1978, the Shanghai railway station has paid very close attention to service and quality and constantly improved the methods of selling passenger tickets and handling baggage and parcels. As a result, the station's service has markedly improved. In addition, the station has also maintained an accident-free record for 300 days.

Since they won 1st place in the express service group in the last competition, the staff members and workers of the 13th and 14th lines of the Shanghai train section have further strengthened management of trains, improved passenger service and provided additional service facilities. Their quality of service has also further improved winning favorable comments from both Chinese and foreign passengers.

SHANGHAI SECURITY BUREAU ISSUES REGULATIONS ON SOCIAL ORDER

OW081050 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Report on WENHUI BAO 8 March commentator's article: "Firmly Safeguard Political Stability of Society"]

[Text] The article says: To safeguard the political stability of society and the social order and order in production and other work, to strengthen the socialist legal system and insure the socialist modernization, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau has recently issued a circular on several important regulations. This circular fully conforms with the aspirations of the people of the city. All citizens should strengthen their revolutionary sense of organization and discipline and willingly observe these regulations.

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In observing the regulations on safeguarding the social stability put forth by the municipal public security bureau, we strive to safeguard the normal order production and other work and the social order so that we can smoothly proceed with socialist modernization. We also aim at safeguarding the democratic rights of all the people. We must have some necessary regulations to stop all speeches and actions that are detrimental to stability and unity. According to the provisions of the constitution, citizens enjoy freedom of assembly and procession. However, this freedom should never be allowed to impair the interests of socialism. Assemblies and processions must be subject to the direction of the people's police. They should not stop vehicles and block traffic, nor should they obstruct the execution of official duties or production work.

From now on, no one shall be allowed to storm party, government and military offices, enterprises or other organizations, to damage public property or to abuse and beat up cadres or people's police. We should confidently refute all speeches and statements that confuse the people and incite incidents. No slanders or false charges shall be tolerated, regardless of method. No slogans, posters or big-character posters shall be written or posted on any public establishments and buildings except on the designated locations.

The commentator's article says: All units should energetically publicize and implement the municipal public security bureau's circular. It is hoped that the public strictly will abide by the various regulations in this circular. The people in general have the right to assist the public security organs in dissuading and stopping the small number of people who may violate these regulations. As for the extremely small number of people who obstinately refuse to change their attitude or harbor an ulterior motive, the public security organs will track them down in accordance with the law and, depending on the seriousness of the case, mete out appropriate punishment. We must be very alert against and expose the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and bad elements. The extremely small number of active counterrevolutionaries, murderers, arsonists, thieves, swindlers, gangsters, smash-and-grabbers and others who have disputed the social order and committed crimes must be strictly dealt with according to law.

ZHEJIANG MEDICAL COLLEGE PROMOTES WOMEN FACULTY MEMBERS

OW080447 Beijing XINHUA in English 0342 GMT 8 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, March 8 (XINHUA)--The Zhejiang Medical College has promoted a number of its women faculty members for outstanding contributions to teaching and scientific research. Recently promoted is Jiang Huai, an associate research fellow in the microwave laboratory and head of the public health teaching group. She said: "In my daily work I seldom think of myself as a woman who is entitled to do less than a man. I am only aware of my heavy responsibility to help our country attain the four modernizations in the shortest possible time." Jiang Huai surveyed the health conditions of several thousand workers in dozens of factories throughout China using microwave and high frequency equipment. She made a measuring device used to protect workers against high frequency hazards. She then began work on a state-sponsored research project "Safety Standards for Microwave Radiation Hazards". Her findings have been recommended by governmental departments for experimental use.

Seventy-year-old professor Li Yuhua, director of the child care hospital affiliated to the college and deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, has been researching treatment of leukemia in children. She was commended at the Zhejiang provincial and national science conferences last week.

Since then she has written three papers, using traditional Chinese medicine to differentiate between types of leukemia in children.

Fang Ruiying, head of the pharmacology teaching group, was promoted to associate professor. She verified that Chinese alangium, a shrub of the alangiaceae family, is an effective muscle relaxant. The medicine is suitable for use in thoracic surgery and for operations on patients with acute diseases who are in a state of shock because its effect is long-lasting and it has no side-effects that lower blood pressure. Chinese alangium has been recorded in the new edition of Chinese pharmacopoeia.

Zhejiang Medical College with its four teaching hospitals has a faculty and staff of 2,800, 40 percent of whom are women. It has 32 teaching groups, which have 19 women heads or deputy heads. Last year ten women faculty members were promoted to professor, associate professor and associate research fellow, and 64 women faculty members were appointed as lecturers. In the four teaching hospitals 70 women doctors were promoted to attendant physicians.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI HARBOR BUREAU--The Shanghai Harbor Bureau held a congress of staff members and workers on 6 January to mobilize them in modernizing and expanding Shanghai Harbor. More than 1,000 representatives discussed the plans presented by the bureau party committee. The plans call for increasing cargo handling volume by 10 million tons this year, raising the total volume above 100 million tons and doubling 1978's volume by 1985. All agreed it was necessary to bring about a change in their thinking, management and technology. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jan 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG COMFORT GROUP--A Zhejiang provincial spring festival comfort group led by leaders of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang, Jiang Baodi, Feng Ke, (Wang Yocting), (Li Zhangrong), Zhai Xiwu, Chen Anyu and Liu Yifu has left for various areas of the province to extend regards to commanders and fighters of PLA units on the occasion of the spring festival. The members of the comfort group held discussion meetings with leaders of the PLA units in various areas. At these meetings responsible members of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees thanked the PLA units for their support and assistance to the various localities and solicited their opinions on the work of these localities. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Jan 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG SUGAR PROCUREMENT--As of 20 January, Zhejiang Province overfulfilled the 1978-1979 sugar purchase plan with purchases increasing 33.2 percent over that of the same 1977-1978 period. Since 1978, the departments concerned have strengthened leadership over sugar production and purchase, conscientiously implemented the party's economic policies and succeeded in arousing the peasants' enthusiasm in promoting sugar production. Various local sugar refineries have attached great importance to improving quality. Over 97 percent of the some 30,000 piculs of locally produced sugar purchased in Ruian County meets the requirements for A- and B-grade sugar. At present purchase of sugar is being actively carried out in various localities and the commercial departments have increased the supply of sugar in accordance with market demand. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 79 OW]

HAINAN CCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EARLY RICE PRODUCTION

HK081322 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Mar 79 HK

[Summary] "The Hainan Regional CCP Committee recently held an on-the-spot conference on agricultural production in Qionghai County. It demanded that while keeping a firm grasp on fulfilling the task of transplanting early rice seedlings, all areas must do well in tangibly conducting the management of early ricefields, develop diverse economic undertakings in a manner appropriate to local conditions and strive to reap a comprehensive bumper agricultural harvest." Over 80 people attended the conference, including leading cadres of regional agricultural departments and responsible comrades of county level agricultural units. During the conference, the participating comrades inspected the early ricefield management of several communes in Qionghai County and listened to the briefing on the Qionghai County CCP Committee's experiences in successfully grasping early rice-field management.

The participating comrades noted: The progress of early rice production in this province is smooth. However, there are also quite a few weak links. To reap a bumper early rice harvest, we have to work still harder. The conference called for tangibly and successfully grasping the following work:

"1. Leaders at all levels must tangibly strengthen leadership over production." We must propagate and implement on a grand scale the central authorities' instruction on strengthening stability and unity and make the instructions known to every family. "We must continue to firmly implement the party's various policies, quickly solve those leftover problems of the past which can be solved and fully mobilize all positive factors. With regard to some people's irrational demands, we must do well in patiently and carefully conducting the work of persuasion and education. We must resolutely stop those unreasonable quarrels and frivolous quibbles and those actions which hinder normal production, work and public orders. In accordance with the state law, we must resolutely hit hard at those active murderers, arsonists, embezzlers, swindlers, elements engaged in beating, smashing and looting, saboteurs who disrupt public order and criminals.

"2. We must do well in implementing the measures for increasing the output of early rice. We must strengthen field management while transplanting seedlings." We must prevent plant diseases and insect pests.

"3. We must develop diverse economic undertakings and comprehensively develop agricultural production." We must do well in developing fishery and forestry. We must do well in energetically grasping the production of commune and brigade enterprises and accumulate more funds for developing agriculture.

"4. We must do well in conscientiously implementing the system of production responsibility, raise labor efficiency and guarantee the quality of farmwork. On the premise of upholding the collective ownership of capital goods and the unified distribution of products by collectives, we may adopt all types of remuneration so long as this does not mean production contracted down to the household and dividing the fields and working alone."

To reap a bumper early rice harvest and quickly promote agricultural production, the conference called on leaders at all levels to further improve their leadership work style and work methods, adhere to the mass line, make investigations and studies, seek truth from facts, be good at grasping models, lead overall work with experiences gained at points and do well in their work. "We must pay attention to summing up and publicizing advanced experiences, show concern for the livelihood of the masses, concretely assist basic sections in solving their practical problems and make great contributions to reaping a bumper agricultural harvest. Along with publishing this report, HAINAN RIBAO today also published its commentator's article entitled 'Strengthen the Party's Leadership and Quicken the Pace of Developing Agriculture.'"

GUIZHOU PAPER CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN FORESTRY WORK

HK080820 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Mar 79 HK

[GUIZHOU RIBAO 8 March editorial: "Fight a Good Battle of Spring Afforestation"]

[Excerpts] The rate of replanishment of forests in Guizhou has increased from 9.2 percent during the initial period of liberation to 14.5 percent today. Great success has been achieved in building up the forests. However, due to interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, forestry construction in the province has developed slowly and lags very far behind developed countries. There are still 40 million mu of barren mountains suitable for afforestation where trees have not been planted. There are also many places along roads and rivers and around houses and villages where trees have not been planted. Some places only cut down trees without planting any, and destroy forests for land reclamation and grain cultivation. There are fewer and fewer communes and brigades in forest areas. In 23 of the more than 50 counties which produced timber in the past, the forest resources are diminishing every year. Apart from failing to replenish timber resources, the environment is also deteriorating there. Soil erosion is serious and drought frequently occurs, causing a decline in agricultural production. Abnormalities in the balance of nature have already appeared. Unless this situation is rapidly reversed, a catastrophe will occur and nature will punish us.

To rapidly develop forestry production, it is first necessary to solve the problem of attaining an all-round understanding of agriculture. For many years in the past, due to the rampant metaphysics of Lin Biao and the gang of four, some comrades erroneously held that forestry should stand aside until grain production was up to the mark. They set developing grain production against forestry production. They only attached importance to grain production and showed little concern for forestry. Their grasp of forestry was very ineffective. We say that taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development is a general principle. It is based on the general situation throughout the country, and certainly does not mean that only grain production should be grasped irrespective of the location and conditions. The correct method is to proceed from reality and act in accordance with objective laws.

At present the party and revolutionary committees at all levels must mobilize the forces of all quarters to fight a people's war of spring afforestation around tree-planting day. It is necessary to map out plans for afforestation for each commune, brigade and mountain. It is necessary to organize manpower well and arrange time for tree planting in the light of local conditions. Leaders at all levels must take the lead in afforestation, and thus mobilize the masses' activism. We must seize the time, mobilize the masses throughout the province to plant trees, and score outstanding achievements to celebrate tree-planting day.

GUIZHOU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON AFFORESTATION

HK080816 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Mar 79 HK

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on 7 March, which called on the people of the province to launch a massive afforestation movement. Comrade Ma Li presided and spoke at the meeting. Comrade Wang Chaowen also spoke. The meeting put forward the following demands:

1. Seriously study, propagate and implement the forestry laws.